

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. 2 1065.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 65---

BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 15 1929

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1929		All vessels	
16 Mar.	Rawalpindi	@	16,619
23 "	Rajputana	..	16,598
30 "	Maloja	x	16,597
6 Apr.	Ranohi	..	16,601
13 "	Ranpura	..	16,619
20 "	Rawalpindi	..	16,619
27 "	Nalders	..	16,619
4 May	Viceroy of India	..	16,600
11 "	Mantua	..	16,646
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	..	16,518
25 "	Narkunda	x	16,572
1 June	Macedonia	..	16,600
8 "	Moro	..	16,602
15 "	Razmak	..	16,602
22 "	Mooltan	..	16,619
29 "	Rawalpindi	..	16,619
6 July	Rajputana	..	16,619
13 "	Mantua	..	16,646
20 "	Maloja	..	16,597
27 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	..	16,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura	..	16,601
10 "	Macedonia	..	16,600
17 "	Nalders	..	16,619
24 "	Razmak	..	16,602
31 "	Malwa	..	16,600

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:

	1st	2nd
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via		
Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across		
France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
4 p.m.	Dumana	8427
21st Mar.	Dumana	8427
18th Apr.	Dumana	8427

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A 264	£112
	B 260	£103
	C 254	£93

SHIPPING



THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to:
- Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, ACCOUNTANT
430-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers	Tons
15th Mar.	Kidderpore	16,619
22nd "	Mantua	16,646
29th "	Narkunda	16,572
5th Apr.	Delta	16,600
12th "	Mooltan	16,619
19th May	Rajputana	16,619
26th "	Maloja	16,597
2nd June	Ranpura	16,601
9th "	Nalders	16,619
16th "	Macedonia	16,600

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929	Steamers	Tons
15th Mar.	Vasna	8427
16th "	Chakra	8427
18th "	Vita	8427
20th "	Barpeta	8427
27th "	Khandalla	8427
3rd April	Ellora	8427

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Suez Maru	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru	6550	20 Mar.	29 Mar.
*Katori Maru	10000	30 Mar.	3 April
*Akita Maru	3817	24 Mar.	7 Apr.
*Ceylon Maru	4905	30 Mar.	12 Apr.
*Atsuta Maru	8000	4 Apr.	18 Apr.
*Sado Maru	6898	16 Apr.	23 Apr.
*Tottori Maru	5973	16 Apr.	23 Apr.
*Kashima Maru	10000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
*Yamaguchi Maru	3807	20 Apr.	4 May
*Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
*Hakone Maru	10500	1 May	15 May

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakozaki Maru	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru	8000	2 May	0 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
		Hong-Kong	Kobe
Korea Maru	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru	20000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23735. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application. A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife. by our nature's remedy Cocconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocconut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tela. Address: "Udar" Kandi.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS Rs. 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.

LOCAL BRANCHES: Byulla Branch—Bellasis Road. Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rahman Street, Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads. LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest. SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc. may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 100,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 100,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 102,500,000

BRANCHES: Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Dairen, Fongshan, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Marunouchi, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nippon, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, Seattle, Singapore, Shimoda, Sourabaya, San Francisco, Samarang, Shanghai, Shenyang, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted. I. WASHIO, Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHAstra

A book of 160 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors, Prince Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIAL ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take a NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:-

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs. The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or Rs. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper Time of delivery

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATABA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUSES

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life Rs. 22-12-12
E. Life Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS. For agency and other particulars please apply.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:-

SECRETARIES Bomba

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR or a B.A. LL.B. with very good command on English language required for a few hours journalistic work. Apply Box No. 206 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED LADY GRADUATE or INTELLIGENT LADY for teaching higher Sanskrit, English and Marathi to Respectable Hindu Lady. Permanent employment. Apply PANDIT SETAI-WAD LANE, Nepeansea Road, Bombay.

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of "Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahabaleswar, (2) Mhow, (3) Virangam (4) Meshana, (5) Yankar, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalpur Jn. (8) Porbander, (9) Wadhwan City, (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadh, (12) Khambhat, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras. Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG ENERGETIC MAN with ten years' clerical experience wants work in spare time. Apply Box No. 225 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhories and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. **THE ROYAL TRADING CO.** Post Box 8537 Bombay.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES at Hughes Road. Rent moderate. Apply to P. O. Box No. 191.

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. **N. PURUSHOTTAM,** Fortune-teller & Evil Counteractor, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE PRAHLAD MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of READY WASTE and accumulated Stock upto 31st instant of the Prahlad Mills Ltd., Bombay. Waste Merchants are requested to apply for tender forms at the Company's Head Office, Gresham Building, Fort, and submit their offers at the same place before the 20th instant.

For The Prahlad Mills Ltd.,
PARTAPUR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OLD CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 72747/72748 of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Udhadas Rupchand deceased has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the shares of the New Company into which the said shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 70 to 80 pairs of bullocks 12 to 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 25th March, 1929.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender on or before the 30th April, 1929, and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted. The names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of bullocks."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be supplied on payment of one Rupee only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer,
Public Health Department,
Bombay, 14th March, 1929.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor this (FRIDAY), afternoon at 3 o'clock.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 15th March, 1929.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the plot of land in the South-West corner near the big Aviary in the Victoria Gardens will be CLOSED to the Public from 24th March, 1929, to 1st April 1929, (both days inclusive) on account of the National Baby and Health Week Exhibition.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens Office,
Byulla, Bombay.
Dated, 12th March, 1929.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2029 of 1926.

ROWJI SOJPAL and others .. Plaintiffs
vs.
(1) BOMONJI RUTOMJI CONTRACTOR, in his personal capacity and as administrator of the respective estates of his deceased father Rustomji Ruttomji Contractor and his deceased mother Soonabai, widow of the said Rustomji Ruttomji Contractor, (2) AIMAI, wife of the said Bomonji Rustomji Contractor and (3) RUTTONJI RUTOMJI CONTRACTOR .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1928, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 357 7/9 square yards and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Carver Street, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Pallonji Ruttomji Contractor and on or towards the West by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Shuroo Nusab, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1255, Fort Division and are situated in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings standing thereon bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 2734-35 and Street Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 48.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, abovesaid at No. 113, Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2828 of 1924 (Shrikrishna vs. Shrikrishna) and pursuant to the Provisions contained in the Consolidated Consent Decree Order, dated 12th August, 1926, and High Court Order, dated 24th day of March, 1927 and the Final Decree dated 1st February 1928, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of quit and ground rent and with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated at the junction of Grant Road and Chimna Butcher Street admeasuring about 293 sq. yards bearing Collector's New No. 8714, New Survey No. 4173, Cadastral Survey No. 4133, Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7969, Street Nos. 2-4-6 and bounded on the East by Chimna Butcher Street, on the West by the property of Essaji Ebrahim, on the North by Grant Road and on the South by the property of Papallal Ustad. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele & Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOOKS on INDIA.

22 Uniform Cloth-Bound Volumes

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA. 7th (New) Edition.

RAJA RAM MOHUN ROY.

RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

SARAJINI NAIDU.

SIR J. C. ROSE.

DR. P. C. RAY.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

THE RT. HON. LORD SINHA.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

M. K. GANDHI. 3rd Edition.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3. Three.

To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 2-8

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 3-5

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

Indian Christians: Biographical Sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church etc. With 13 illustrations. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian Statesmen: Biographical sketches of famous Devas and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Eminent Mussalmans: Biographical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Mission of Our Master, Essays and Discourses By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Rama-Krishna-Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Hinduism, By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Indian National Evolution. By Ambika Churn Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

The Governance of India. By Babu Govinda Das Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review."

Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five. one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Booksellers, MADRAS.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicine. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTILAL BAJKOT (Kathikwar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WHAT PRICE GLORY

WITH

EDMUND LOWE, DOLORES DEL RIO, VICTOR McLAGLEN.

WILLIAM FOX SUPER MASTERPIECE.

Here is a drama of two men whose passions are aroused to such a pitch over a slip of a girl that they get cards to see which one will live—and love—and which will die!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE SMASHING COMEDY SUCCESS

80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogues.
20% Synchronized Sound Effects.

GIVE AND TAKE

Universal's Special Production

featuring

GEORGE SIDNEY

of Cohen and Kelly's Fame and

JEAN HERSHOLT.

YOU'LL LAUGH TILL YOU CRY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO SHOWS DAILY

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SANTORO'S

World Famous

ITALIAN MARIONETTES

Assisted by the

ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS

Admission Including Tax

Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2

Matinee Prices Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, As. 9

Id Holidays Attraction

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

At 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

A Picture of glamorous revelry and exotic beauty

"SULTANESS OF LOVE"

All in nature colour Brilliant

Eastern Dances

Also showing

2 Reels "Comedy and 'The Days Folly'"

NEXT SATURDAY

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IN

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Bombay Chronicle

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Rather Two Sided Action UNSETTLED FEELING

Bombay, Mar. 14. The market reopened to-day at lower prices, but steady buying resulted in small recovery which was lost. Unfounded rumours of strike spreading resulted in a sharp break but prices recovered owing to firmness of raw cotton. Bombay Dyeing open-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 882, 85, 81, 85, 87, 86.
Century 395, 91, 90, 93, 90-10.
Colaba 128 x 30.
Crescent 132, 30.
Fazul 750 48, 46, 43, 47, 45.
Indore 390, 88, 91.
Madhownji 55.
Nagpur 481, 80, 75, 76, 80, 93.
New Great 225, 22.
Pearl 470, 67, 63, 58, 62, 60.
Simplex 68.
Swadhesi 435, 33, 30, 31.
Burma 797, 96, 95, 91, 96, 93.
Hydro 1140, 38, 37, 35, 33, 37, 38.
Tram 148, 49-6.
Deff. 248, 45, 43, 42, 46, 45.
Ord. 60-48-12, 68, 67-11, 68/2.
3-1/2 p.c. 68-8, 4.
Bundi 21.
Indian 340, 38, 40, 30, 38.
Katni Ord. 227, 25.
Alcock 309.

ed at Rs. 882 and after improving to Rs. 885 declined to Rs. 8-1 but again rallied to Rs. 887 and finally closed at Rs. 886.

At higher prices of Tata Steel shares there was steady flow of selling pressure which caused weakness. Bombay Burmah shares were steady. Tata Hydros ruled rather quiet. Co-

ment shares ruled steady. The market will open late to-morrow after the meeting.

Some Apollo Mill shares were realized at Rs. 4/13. Elphinstone Mill shares opened at Rs. 7/8 but closed at Rs. 7. E. D. Sassoon ordinary shares opened at Rs. 9 and improved to Rs. 9/3. Khatau shares were done at Rs. 77/8. Premier shares were done at Rs. 6/2 but later on were offered at Rs. 6. Laxmi Cotton shares were bought at Rs. 190. New Mofussil Press shares were done to-day at Rs. 505. Gujarat Railways changed hands at Rs. 83/3. Tapti Ralls were done at Rs. 685. India Bank opened at Rs. 99/8 but closed at Rs. 100. Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1377/8 and new issues were done at Rs. 311/11 at the outset but closed 340. Union Bank shares were sold at Rs. 3/11 and Central Bank Ex. D. were steady at Rs. 21/12. Andhra Valley Ordinary were sold at Rs. 565. Pref. at Rs. 951/8. Hydro Pref. at Rs. 1930. Tata Power Ordinary at 465. Pref. at Rs. 970. Bombay Trams Pref. at Rs. 65 and Karachi Electricity shares were done between Rs. 143/12 and Rs. 143/2. Punjab Cement Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 12/12 and closed at Rs. 12/8. New India Ince. shares were done at the opening at Rs. 22 but closed at Rs. 22/2. Japitar shares changed hands at Rs. 10/12. Scindias were steady at Rs. 12/4. Tata Steel 1st Pref. were done at Rs. 132 while 2nd Pref. after opening at Rs. 80/8 advanced to Rs. 80/12. Tata Cils were done at Rs. 21. Telephone shares changed hands at Rs. 55/12 while Debentures were done at Rs. 56/8. Bombay Burmah new issues opened at Rs. 280 and improved Rs. 2/8. B.B. Petrol opened at Rs. 5/1 but declined to Rs. 5/0/6.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 382 352/8
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (250) 10y 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 86/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 390/10.
Central India 100f 478.12
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 x 128 1/2
Crescent 100 9f. 130
Currumbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 222-8.
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. nil 0/9/3
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 197/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhai 250 745
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Franchise Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 133/12
Gokak 100 nil 133/12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching etc., 100 70f. 236/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 70y 1270.
Incarn Malwa 100 13/12 301/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1000.
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/6
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makandje 100 nil 77/8
Khisoer 100/13/0/6 195
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15y 1500
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhownji Dharansi 196 nil 50.
Madras United 250 7/8 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1103.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 75.
Morari Goudals 1,000 nil 1140
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85/12
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f 166/4.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 85
New Great Eastern 200 10y 222/8
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 57
Pearl 210 19f 460.
Phoenix 100 20y 358/12
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 61.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5690
Simplex 250 nil 68/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7/8
Swadesh 100 10f 431/4
Swan Mills 25 nil 110.
Tata Mills 25 nil 47/8.
Vishnu Cottons 500 40f 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 500 0/8 78/8.
Central 250 0/8 22.
Eastern 45 4sh 90.
Imperial 500 40f x 1377/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5/11 3/11/0

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 100/0/8 4f 21.
Central India Mining 9/4
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 338/12
New Indian Assurance 5 ly 22/2
Ratni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12/8

Shahabad Cement-100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 22/8
United Cement 100 6y 92/8

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantje 400 31/11/6f 780.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 122/8
Central Portland 98/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 84
Hoshangpur Domb 100 4/12/6f 88
Larkhana 100 11 87
Mandira Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mynensingh 100 2/11/6f 100.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3f 84
Sialkot Narwal 100 2/4/3f 95/8
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89/8
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 685
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 125/10
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138/8
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,000 565
Bombay Tarmway Ord. 50 2/81 149/6
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f 1138/12
Tata Power O 7,000 nil 465.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7f 131/4

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 210
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 80y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

R. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 60
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 ly 22/2.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2050.
Vulcan 100 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 300.
Attock Oil 1.1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 60 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 250 12/8y 227-8.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 798/13
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 282/8
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 5/1.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 12
Just Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12/4
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/8
Tata Iron (Ord.) 55 1y 68/4
Tata Iron (def.) 50 245

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 ly 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 ly 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 2104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 2103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. 2103.
Andhra Valley B 8 108/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 130.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The local market opened at Rs. 371/5 for Broach A/M, delivery and improved to Rs. 372/4 on scattered buying. At the advance there was some selling and prices ruled quiet. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points. The market ruled very steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

Broach A/M.
Broach J/A.
Omura March
Omura May
Bengal May
Bengal March

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Mar.
June
Sept.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Thursday (the 14th inst) tenders to the amount of £7,875,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 12-1/2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 20th March 1929 on the usual conditions.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bengal 273 March
Bengal 280 May
Broach 372 A./M.
Broach 379 J./A.
Umra 329 March
Umra 334 May

SPOT RATE.

Bengal
Sindh
Punjab
Rajputana
Broach
Umra No 3
C. P. No. 1
C. P. No. 2
Khandesh

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Japan T & Co. Nimarkheri 288/293
100 Do Saitu 300
200 Do Hingoli 303
200 Volkart Bros. Manmar 264
200 Do Mathia 280
200 G. G. Keshu & Co. Khandesh 280
100 Do Ranala 283
100 Bombay & Co. Varval 285
100 Do Broach 377
100 Toyomankwa Barwaha 293
500 Rali Bros. Berar 265/270
100 Nisso & Co. Akola 303
100 E Spinner & Co. Shigam 255
100 Moon Mill Mansaur 333
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sindurni 302
100 Curimbhai Miraj 301
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 313
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Banusa 263
100 Bombay Cotton & Co. Jalna 307
100 Nisso & Co. Shigam 310
100 Volkart Bros. Do 308

THE COTTON MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

We understand that at a general meeting held yesterday (Thursday) it was decided by a majority that trading in ready Cotton be continued at Sevre from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Messrs. CHRYSTAL AND CO. ON COTTON.

This is the third week in succession that we have had steadily advancing markets, New York March having advanced roughly a Cent, so that the slight reaction that was in evidence at the beginning of this week was only natural.

Telegrams from Liverpool continue to be mainly Bullish and in this connection we have received the following telegram from our Home Friends:-

"Considerable realising well absorbed. Ultimately higher. Preparation backward." There is we think little doubt that the crop has got off to only a moderate start owing to cold wet weather, but there is plenty of time for this to be remedied in which case the moisture that is now in the ground may ultimately prove to be beneficial although the poor start of the crop may throw it a week or two late. We therefore advise our clients to follow the advance with caution.

During the week the local market has remained practically unchanged at Rs. 371/7-1/2 for April/May Broach. Export demand, especially for the lower styles has continued to be moderately good, but for Broach cotton the demand has been negligible, and in our opinion will so continue until the price of Broach styles comes more into line with other cottons offering in this market. We advise our clients who are holding cotton to lose no opportunity of selling when and where buyers can be found. It will be a thousand pities if this cotton season produces a "Debauchee" similar to that which was experienced last year when the losses to holders of cotton were very heavy owing to their obstinacy in refusing to sell at reasonable prices when such were offered.

An increase in the American acreage figure which, looking to the present price level is more than possible, will suitably produce a heavy fall in prices and a scramble to sell in a market from which all buyers will have withdrawn.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March, 14.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed
Bales
12-2-29 year
Khandesh
Central India
Barsi and Nagar
Hyderabad-Gaorani
Berar
Central Provinces
Total Omras
Dholera
N.W. Provinces
Rajputana
Sind-Punjab
Broach
Compta & Dharwar
Western-Northern
Cocacoda
Timnevelly and Cambodia
Persian
American
Egyptian and African
Comilla, Burma & other sorts
Total

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March, 14.
1st Sept. to 7th March
In full-pressed
Bales
12-2-29 year
Europe
Japan & China
Coast Ports
Up-country by Rail
Afloat in harb-
our for Europe,
China and Japan
Total

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.
Ready
Red leafy
Average
Bengal Superfine
Bengal Fine
Bengal F.G.
Sind-Punjab Fine
Sind-Punjab F.G.
Wardha-Hingli Fine
Nagpur Savner Fine
Yeotmal Fine
Arvi Fine
Amraoti Fine
Khamgaon-Akola Fine
Mulkapur Fine
Khandesh Fine
Muthia Fine
Muthia F.G.
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S
Purna F.G.G.S
Pachhadi/Saltu F.G.G.S
Indore/Ujjain Fine
Burgha/Savner Fine
Surat Fine
Broach Fine
Broach F.G.
Western M.G.
Cambodia
Miraj/Sangli
Compta Good
Jinja
Bhusoga

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 14.
Wheat
Linseed
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds
Gingellyseeds
Poppyseeds
Groundnuts
Castor seeds
Rice
Myrabollams
Cottonseeds
Gram
Jowar
Maize
Barley
Bajree
Coal

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March, 14.
Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs.
52/15 Highest Rs. 53/4/6 Lowest Rs.
52/11/6 Closing Rs. 52/12/6
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs.
4/10/3 Highest Rs. 4/10/4/2 Lowest Rs.
4/10 Closing Rs. 4/10/1-1/2
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs.
53/14 Highest Rs. 54/3 Lowest Rs.
53/12/6 Closing Rs. 54/0/6

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS
EX GODOWN BOMBAY.
Bombay, March, 14.
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 555/-
per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/-
per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 110/-
per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/-
per ton.

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.
21/4 11-1/2

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes-
Shipment Sellers March 43/10-1/2
Balrasta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes-
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apr 43/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels-
Afloat to Hull paid 46/9
Wheat, Choice, White, Karachi, Parcels-
No offerings.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from Liverpool Head Office this morning:-

"Unfavourable Map offset by better weekly weather report than expected."

"Heavy Hemelryk:-'Rains have fallen in Eastern belt.'"

"From Liverpool:-'Feeling in favour of cotton increasing.'"

"From New York:-'Cottons: Weather report unfavourable and crop preparations backwards, although delay not thought serious. Market has reacted in absence of bull support. Think market is in a healthy position. Think it a good purchase at every break.'"

Reuter:-'Market was early, strong on excessive rains and favourable Liverpool cables, but later reacted partially on profit taking.'"

Munds & Winslow:- Expect higher market."

"From New York:-'Renewed profit taking, weather unfavourable, favour buying.'"

Messrs. Devekar Nanjee have received the following Cable from Liverpool:-

"The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing. The U.S. Crop and weather bureau report weather conditions during the past week have unfavourable too much rain."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following Cable from Liverpool:-

"From our Liverpool friends:-

Date 12th inst:-'Bullish Consensus Report. Consumption expected.'

Dated 13th inst:-'Rains have fallen Eastern Belt.'"

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:-

"(12-2) a.m.-

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 14.

B C RATE:	
£ T 1/5 15/16	
D D 1/5 31/32	
LONDON:	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March	
Banks Selling D D 1/6	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May	
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16	
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/8 Mar.	
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April	
NEW YORK:	
B. C. T. T. 275 1/2	
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4	
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4	
PARIS:	
Banks Selling D D 926	
Banks Buying D D 938	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950	
JAPAN:	
Banks Selling T T 122 3/4	
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 3/4	
HONGKONG:	
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4	
SHANGHAI:	
Banks Selling D D 172 3/4	
SINGAPORE:	
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2	
JAVA:	
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8	
CROSS RATE:	
New York/London 4.85 3/8 13th inst.	
Shanghai/London 2/6 11/16 12th inst.	
Japan/London 110 1/32 11th inst.	
London/Paris 124.29 13th inst.	
London/Belgium 34.940 13th inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.22 1/4 13th inst.	
Lancon/Italy 92.70 13th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold 4/4-11 1/2 11th inst. 4/4 11 1/2	
13th inst.	
Silver London Ready 25 15/16 11th inst.	
26 13th inst.	
Silver London Forward 25 15/16 14th inst.	
26 1/16 13th inst.	
London New York Ready 56 7/16 11th	
inst. 56 5/8 13th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c., 11th	
inst. 5 3/8 p.c., 13th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 9/16 p.c. 11th	
inst. 5 1/2 p.c. 13th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank	
of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.	
Money: Inter Bank Call 7 1/4 per cent	
3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent. 12	
mos 4 1/2 per cent.	
Tone: Tight.	

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, March 8

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association (Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, March 14.

TO-DAY'S MARKET QUOTATIONS.	
London Ready 26/-	
London Forward 26/1	
America Cent 56/12	
China Op. 2/6 12 Cl. 2/6 12.	
Ready 59/1	
Figure Op. 59/1 Hi. 59/2 Lo. 59/-	
p.m. 59/1	
Tejmundi -7/-	
Chaitra Op. 59/3, Hi. 59/4, Lo. 59/2	
p.m. 59/3	
Tejmundi -12/-	
GOLD.	
Ready 21/8 9/9	
Falgune 21/7	
Chaitra 21/7 6	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 13.

Chartered Bank of India, A. C.	£21-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£136
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-3/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling	£57-1/4
Loan	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling	£57-1/4
Loan	£57-1/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-3/8

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	" 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	" 1,27,80,246

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PUNJAB WHEAT & OILSEEDS CROPS

GOVERNMENT FORECAST

LAHORE, March 11.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1928-29 states that on an average of five years' ending 1926-27 the area under wheat crop in the Punjab has represented some 30.1 per cent of the total area under wheat in British India. The area under wheat in British districts is now returned as 98,19,200 acres, an increase of 1 per cent over the first forecast issued in January last. The present estimate is 9 and 12 per cent respectively above the actual and corresponding areas of last year. The increase as compared with the quinquennial average is 3 per cent.

There was light to moderate rainfall in January nearly throughout the province and light rain in some districts in the first half of February. It proved beneficial to the standing crops, but more rain is wanted. Some damage by frost and cold winds is reported from some districts. The condition of the crop is 94 per cent of normal.

The area in Indian States as now estimated is 13,24,100 acres, which is 10 and 3 per cent respectively in excess of the corresponding estimate and the final area of last year. The condition of the standing crop is generally good.

OIL SEEDS CROPS.

The second forecast of Rabi oilseeds and linseed crops of the Punjab for the year 1928-29 states that on an average of five years ending 1926-27 the areas under Rabi oilseeds and linseed crops in the Punjab have represented some 16.7 and 16.8 per cent respectively of the total area under each crop in British India. The area under Rabi oilseeds toria, rape, mustard and taramara-and linseed as now estimated, are 948,400 and 30,700 acres respectively as compared with the first forecast of this year, which was Rabi oilseeds 861,400 and linseed 30,700 acres with the second (corresponding) forecast of last year, which was 778,100 and 27,500 acres; and with the actual area of last year, which was 951,000 and 35,300 acres respectively. The present area under Rabi oilseeds is almost the same as the actual area of last year, but is 10 per cent more than in the first estimate. This is due to further sowings and to the submission of revised estimates from the districts. The increase of 22 per cent, as compared with the corresponding estimate of last year is due to favourable season at sowing time. Of the total area 552,700 acres are returned as irrigated and 395,700 acres 'un-irrigated'. The measured area under toria (included in the above forecast) is 516,300 acres, of which only 43,700 acres are un-irrigated.

The area under linseed is the same as in the first forecast, but is less than the actual area of last year by 13 per cent. Harvesting of toria has been nearly completed and its yield is generally below normal. The condition of other oilseeds is 50 per cent of normal.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5 1/8 p.c.	
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.	

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Liverpool, March 12.

March per bushel dollars 1.25 3/8 5/8	
May per bushel dollars 1.29 7/8 3/4	
July per bushel dollars 1.32 1/2 7/8	

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Devkar, Nanjee have received the following report dated 13th March:—Our Silver market shows little change in the prices since we wrote our last Review. The market has been quiet and dull and the amount of business done during the week was small. The prominent Calcutta operator has remained to be a large buyer while local dealers, Shroffs and Commission Houses remained generally inactive. Foreign Banks have remained inactive. Owing to large holding by the Calcutta operator in March settlement and good upcountry demand, the difference between the first and the second settlement has narrowed to two annas. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-3 for the first settlement on the 8th instant and the lowest Rs. 58-15 yesterday the range for the week being Rs. 0/4. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 5/16 lower. The highest price was 2-6 13/16 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-6 11/16 yesterday.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quiet with small business passing. India and China have operated on both ways. London speculators were somewhat buyers while America generally a seller. The New York price is 56 1/4 cents (i.e. same as the last week's closing). The highest price was 56 3/8 cents on the 6th instant and the lowest 56 1/8 cents on the 9th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined further owing to lesser and fresh arrivals. Yesterday's closing rates were its 21-8-6 for ready, Rs. 21/7/3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/7/9 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £14/10/7 7/8 on the 5th instant, closes at £14/11/10.

In view of the narrow fluctuations we are having in Silver for the present, it would be advisable for the time being to operate on both ways, buying in easy markets and selling on bulges.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apr. £18/10/0	
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apr. £18/10/0	
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	
Shipment Bulver Mar/Apr. £18/10/0	

LINSEED

London, March 13.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apr. £18/15/0	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apr. £19/5/0	
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
Shipment Hull Sellers Mar/Apr. £15/15/0	
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3
Oct./Dec. per cwt	12/4 1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4 1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed.	
lb. Spot	1/0 3/4 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 13.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Sellers April 28/6	
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Sellers May/August 29/	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality.)	
Spot	18

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 13.

T T Berlin on London	20.45 7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	32.60
T T Milan on London	92.70
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.31
T T London on Prague	164.00

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 13.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.	
Spot	26
Forward	26-1/16

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following report from Messrs. Galah & Co. dated Karachi 12th instant:—

The Market for securities has been featureless. Money continues to be tight and there are no indications of an early reduction in the Bank rate.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Small business has transpired in this section. Larkhanas and Upper Sinds are both asked for while Sind Lights have more sellers in evidence.

ELECTRICS.

The prices in this section has been well maintained. There are buyers for small lots of Karachi Electric at Rs. 142/- per share while Hyderabad Electric have no sellers in evidence.

FLOUR.

The prices of the wheat show a small decline owing to large shipments of Australian Wheat. However there is no change in the prices of the shares.

The Karachi Bank went into voluntary Liquidation. It is understood efforts are being made to appoint the Official Receiver of the Court as its liquidator.

Name of the Company.	Present value.
Sind Lights	140 0 0
Sind Lighterage	130 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89 0 0
Upper Sinds	85 0 0
Karachi Electric	142 8 0
Hyderabad Electric	138 0 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	109 2 0
Karachi Flour Mills	135 0 0
India Flour Mills	110 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14-3-1929. Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.894 inches (.020 below normal). Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.029.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees (3.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c., Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 100.0)

An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs 36 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

RAW COTTON SITUATION

WEAKNESS OF TECHNICAL POSITION

PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION IN WORLD'S RESERVE

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Messrs. Langley & Co.'s Views: Americans:—Our last Report was dated 5th March since which time values in New York are higher by about half a cent.

For some considerable period it has been apparent that the fundamental strength of the cotton position was such as to render short selling an extremely hazardous operation and to a large extent the very appreciable effect which the broader buying movement of the last fortnight has had on the price level has been due to the disinclination of the professional operator to sell short. Gradually his restraint is upsetting the balance of the market, but meanwhile one has had sympathy with his conception of the foolishness of putting his head in a noose and waiting for someone to pull the rope. Nevertheless, recent speculation in America has in our opinion undoubtedly put the market "long." The upward movement started on the more general realisation of the considerable quantity of uncalled cotton held on spinners' accounts and the fixing of such cotton to reduce the Trade short interest was sound. From that point however, the revival of interest on the part of Wall Street has inevitably weakened the technical position and a further shake out of "longs" in the near future would be beneficial.

Taking a broad view of the outlook however, the strength of the basis position is still impressive. With envy one reads that trade in America is good, and that is putting it conservatively as with cloth sales exceeding production by 16 per cent and comparatively no labour trouble the position, viewed from the standpoint of a Bombay millowner, would be Utopian. The continued good Mill business suggests the continuance of consumption on its present broad scale and according to the review of the market telegraphed by Reuters at the week end there are many who predict that the total for the season will be fully 15,250,000 bales exinters. Even on the basis of our own more conservative estimate of 15 millions, the carry-over will be reduced by something just over half a million bales and it must be remembered that the last carry-over at 5 to 5 1/2 millions was 2 millions less than the previous year. Progressive reduction in the world's reserve of raw material must inevitably increase anxiety regarding the retention of an

Even on the basis of our own more adequate margin of safety in supply and in view of the fact that last year on a planted acreage of 46-3/4 millions only 14-1/2 million bales were produced suggests appreciably higher prices during the "weather months" when the market will be extremely sensitive to the laments of the farmer. Already it is said that farm work has been seriously interrupted by rains and possibilities of breaks in the levels are reported along the Mississippi where "Old Man River" would appear to be threatening a repetition of his performance of two years ago. It is an undoubted fact that while crop scares will surely be broadcast the statistical outlook places the market in a position where it is much less able to resist panic than it has been for several seasons.

A carry-over of 4 to 4 1/2 million bales means the necessity of a crop of at least 15 millions if fluctuations are to be kept within reasonable bounds and in these days of outturns per acre averaging about 155 pounds over 10 years such crops are not easy to grow.

While we think it necessary to repeat that technically the market is much less sound and, to be healthy, a further shake out of "longs" is necessary, we nevertheless favour the constructive side and in easier markets advise purchases.

Bombay:—Net over the week the Broach quotation is higher by about 4 rupees.

Operations against option accounts have been the main feature of interest and movement in either direction from the present level would necessitate considerably more activity on the part of operators who during the prolonged period of narrow fluctuations considered option eating lucrative business.

The position in Bombay is curious inasmuch as there has seldom been a time when such a large proportion of the stocks bore so little relation to the Forward contracts. This fact has robbed the Forward market of much of the shippers' business as the only safe hedge against a forward sale is the cotton itself. When during the tender period, the option operator has no interest in the April/May Broach Contract, we very much doubt whether it will be able to maintain its present premium relative to the Forward contracts of other descriptions and for purchases we recommend Liverpool rather than Bombay.

How Virol builds for LIFE



Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give your child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

VIROL THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, BAILING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, March 14.

Rs. s. p.

KHADI.

Textile

Century

Jacob

Toyo potdar

Moon

LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.

Standard

Century 91 1/2 92-1/2

Century 6404-8705

Fazal (Mahal)

Phoenix

Pabany (Phoolmala)

Manekji (Patangia)

Daud Sahib

Ganga Ghat

LONG CLOTH (Light weight)

No 5203 5303

Rachhal Mill

David

Moon

Dinshaw Gaumukh

LONG CLOTH +Quality

Swan Finlay

Gold Mohor

LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar

Textile (Hand) Per lb.

Spring (Merchant)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall 5-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Derby Club vs. Saisette Amateurs, 5-15 p.m.
The s.s. Mantua with the English mails of February 28, due at 6 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's inspection of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Elphinstone High School, 4-45 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Bombay Gymkhana Ground—Hyderabad Rgt. vs. Lusitanians "A" 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 16.
The s.s. Rawalpindi with the home-ward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Annual Social Gathering of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Inauguration of Boycott campaign by youths of Bombay, Public meeting, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Heime Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 16th instant.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Sjt. Jaramdas Daulatram M.L.C. will address a meeting of the youths of Vile Parle on Boycott of Foreign cloth through Khaddar in the Rashtriya Shala Hall (West) to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m.

ALL-INDIA OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The preliminary meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. in the G. S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the office of the Society (above the Bombay Chronicle Press, Old Customs House Road).

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.

The March issue of the "Young Liberator" will be published to-day. It contains some interesting articles such as "Britain's Foreign Policy" by Lester Hutchinson, "The German Youth Movement" by Mr. A. R. Bhat and "Passive Resistance and Sun Yat Sen" by a student of the Chinese Revolution.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Primary School will be held in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Saturday (the 16th instant) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Chandavarkar to give away the prizes.

MATUNGA ALERT.

There was a public meeting of the residents of Matunga (G.I.P.) at the Napoo Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. Jayaramdas Daulatram presided. Mr. Maneklal Vakil spoke on the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods. In response to the appeal of Mr. Jayaramdas 30 volunteers enrolled themselves for the boycott and Khadi work, 14 of them taking upon themselves day to day propaganda in Matunga.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

Run 20th March, 1929
Distance One Mile

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Run 22nd March, 1929
Distance 4 miles 856 yards

Starting prices executed on the above and on All Principal English Races.

Totalizator Commissions Accepted on all Indian Races.

Send for weekly free list and English Football Coupons

J. B. Beattie & Co.

Turf Commission Agents,
Chandernagore N. : CALCUTTA.
Telegrams: HANDICAP.

RENT ACT EXPIRY & AFTER
DR. VIEGAS TO TENANTS' RESCUE

WANTED FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INCREASES

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Desmukh presiding.
The Corporation agreed to the following proposition of Dr. A. G. Niegas, viz.:
"That the Commissioner be requested to enquire, especially through the Municipal agency, and report at as early a date as it may be possible for him to do so, as to the increase in rent demanded and enforced from the tenants of houses, tenements and shops in the City since the expiry of the Rent Act in December, 1928."

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—
"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of making the Chief Accountant an officer independent of the Commissioner and if desirable to suggest the necessary amendment of the Municipal Act."

The Municipal Commissioner opposed the proposition and said the Revenue and General Purposes Committee were already considering the question and no useful purpose would be served by sending the matter to that body.

The proposition was thrown out.
On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Corporation put on record their expression of regret at the death of Mr. Henry Wynford Barrow who was the Municipal Secretary for 25 years from 1873 and died on the 29th January, 1929.

"TILAK RECREATION GROUND."

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe then moved:—
"That the Commissioner be requested to place a name-board 'Tilak Recreation Ground' or 'Tilak Bagh' at the entrance of the Recreation Ground between the two Western approaches of the Tilak Bridge and a small marble bust of Lok. Tilak be placed in the centre of the Recreation Ground facing eastwards of the Tilak Bridge and Tilak Road."

The proposition was lost.
The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Sado Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 8th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 14th April next.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The 1st Annual Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held on Saturday March 16 at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A.M.C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when Report of the last year shall be read.

Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdullah M.A., M.Ch., M.D., LL.D. etc. will speak on "Organic Therapy of Eye diseases" and some of the interesting cases will be shown and discussed.
Dr. B. P. Banaji F.R.C.S.T. will preside.

B. E. S. SCHOOL'S GOOD SHOW.

Though beaten by their Old Boys in the second match the B.E.S. High School put up a game fight and in the early stages played much the better hockey. At the interval the score was nil all. Resuming the game, however, the Old Boys improved and A. D'Avoine netted three goals for them.

B.E.S. Old Boys 3 goals
B.E.S. High School nil.
B. E. S. Old Boys:—Harper, Henson and Reed; Marshall, Lilley and Fahey; Kale, Pearson, A. D'Avoine, M. D'Avoine and Sutton.
B. E. S. High School: D'Monte, Michael and Whittaker; Mendonca, Turner and Cutter; L. Romer, Hadrell, H. Romer, Gilder and Allan.
Referees:—Hammond and Dickson.

HINDU SAHAYAK SAMITI

The Hindu Sahayak Samiti has, since the last Bombay riots, rendered all possible help to poor Hindu sufferers and has been putting in claims on behalf of those Hindus who have either received injuries or have been killed during the riots.

The Samiti is in want of funds for carrying on the relief work and all the philanthropic Hindus are therefore requested to send in their donations to the Secretary, Hindu Sahayak Samiti, Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. The Office of the Samiti will be open daily from 8 to 10 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the afternoon.

STRIKE FEVER IN MILL AREAS
BALLOT TO DECIDE ACTION

10,000 WORKERS TO RECORD VOTES

"Should the workers go on strike, or go to work?" This question will be decided by ballot by the operatives of the mills belonging to the Currimbhoy group. It would be recalled that for the past few days five mills of the Currimbhoy group are on strike as a protest against the injustice to about 100 men working in the Sizing Department. The Girni Kamgar Mandal has taken upon itself the task of deciding the issue; and with that view has invited about ten thousand workers now on strike to give their votes by ballot, either in favour or against the continuance of strike. Two ballot-boxes have been kept in the office of the Mandal and the operatives recorded their votes on Thursday. The result would be announced later on. In the meantime three more mills have gone on strike, thus bringing the number to eight as follows:—Currimbhoy, Fazalbhoy, Pabani, Crescent, Mathradas, Century, Textile and Spring.

ALLEGED FATAL STABBING BY NEIGHBOUR

A fight over apparently a trifling matter resulted in the death of a Hindu, which was the subject of enquiry on Thursday by the City Coroner. It appeared that Dewoo Maniram and Krishna Genu were two neighbours residing in Holi Chakla in the Fort. A wooden partition divided their two rooms which was the cause of all the trouble. On Wednesday night, Dewoo protested against the conduct of Krishna for hanging at the partition which he said disturbed his sleep. Krishna was enraged at the reprehensible words of Dewoo and taking a knife, it is alleged, he stabbed his neighbour Dewoo. Dewoo staggering went to the Phaltan Road Police Station and complained that he was stabbed by Krishna. The police removed the injured man to the G. T. Hospital, but he died there on Thursday morning.

The Coroner adjourned further enquiry to enable the police to make investigations.

FAILURE TO PAY EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD THREATENS TO SUE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Hiralal M Desai, the Chairman of the Bandra Municipal School Board has sent the following telegram to the Director of Public Instruction threatening the Government with legal action if Government fail to pay the statutory educational grants payable to Bandra Municipality under the Primary Education Act—1923.

"Received second instalment of grants to Approved Aided Schools. Quite insufficient and arbitrary. Can't understand your calculation basis. School Board considers instituting legal proceedings if statutory grants withheld. Please expedite."

BRISK KHADDAR PROPAGANDA

YOUTHS OF BOMBAY ACTIVE.

The Youths of Bombay City have taken up serious work of popularising Khadi as part of the National Programme. The Members of the Youth Guards (or Showa Mandali) forming one batch of Khadi hawkers sold Khadi worth Rs. 50/- on the first day, Rs. 100/- on the second day and Rs. 400/- on the third of their hawkings.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Bombay Youths will inaugurate their whirlwind campaign for the Boycott of British Goods at a public meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday, 16th inst. at 6 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and prominent speakers will deliver the message of Boycott.

YOUTHS PROCESSION.

After the public meeting on Saturday, a Boycott procession will start from Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m. accompanied by the Youth Band. All Youth Guard should report themselves at the Jinnah Hall at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND OFFICIAL MEMBERS

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and nominated Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

EXIT SIR VASANTRAO NOMINATIONS TO CORPORATION

SIR COWASJI JEHLANGIR A CITY FATHER AGAIN

We understand that the Government of Bombay have made the following nominations to the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

1. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior),
2. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy,
3. Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoolah,
4. Mr. Abdur Rahim Dhimtinkar,
5. Khan Saheb Karamali,
6. Mr. P. Kelly,
7. Mr. Arbutnot,
8. Mr. F. Neilson,
9. Mr. Ezra,
10. Mr. Mangaldas V. Mehta,
11. Dr. Solanki,
12. Dewan Bahadur Puri,
13. Mr. V. G. Rao,
14. Rao Saheb Rane.

A SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL CONCERT IN BOMBAY

IN AID OF Y. W. C. A. BUILDING FUND

Musical entertainment of a high order is so rare in Bombay since the demise of the Chamber Orchestra, that it was a real pleasure to hear good music once again at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening, when Mrs. C. P. Blackwell organised a concert in aid of the Y. W. C. A. Building Fund. The representative gathering present fully appreciated the efforts made to kindle enthusiasm among lovers of music and the programme was warmly received.

Greig's Sonata, Op. 8 (First Movement) was the opening piece of the evening and was played with beautiful quality of soft, steady tone by Miss Gedde on the violin, ably assisted by Mrs. Blackwell. The singers of the evening were Mrs. Needham and Mrs. Manshardt, who were responsible for "Air de Micaela" (Carmen) and "The Greatest Wish in the World," two items sung with consummate art. The last named who is a new addition to our singing talent, has a most pleasing voice and gave an impression of perfect ease. The most stimulating performance of the evening was that of Mrs. Blackwell, who rendered "Chopin's Nocturne (Op 15 No. 2) with great emotional significance. Mr. C. Bramble was in fine voice and his good choice of songs proved satisfying.

"Kitty on the Key," provided a lively interlude and was carried out in humorous vein by all concerned.

Mr. Richard Humes with two fine songs, and Mrs. Blackwell with two piano solos, fittingly concluded the excellent programme. It is hoped that the Y. W. C. A. Building Fund will be swelled by the response from music loving public which has rarely witnessed a finer musical treat than that provided by the talented band of amateurs.

Mrs. Blackwell deserves to be congratulated for her untiring efforts in organising such a successful concert.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S PARTY

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

To meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Dehlevi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, gave an evening party on Thursday at the Council Office Building. The compound of the building which presents an unattractive appearance during the day was pleasantly transformed by electric lighting and decorations and the guests were treated there to sumptuous refreshment. The guests included, besides many members of the Council several prominent ladies and gentlemen of Bombay. Their Excellencies moved freely among the guests who dispersed after passing pleasant two hours.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

ST. XAVIER'S AND B.E.S. OLD BOYS WIN.

In the re-play between the St. Xavier's College and Indian Telegraphs on Thursday the former won by three goals to two. The match did not produce the same standard of play as on the previous occasion there being too much wild hitting. Parakh scored first for the Collegians but Murphy equalised for the Telegraphs who took the lead through Kishan after the interval. St. Xavier's, however, equalised and once again took the lead which they maintained to the end.

St. Xavier's College 3 goals
Indian Telegraphs 2 goals
Referees:—Sawyer and Birtwistle.

As a protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission a 'hartal' was observed. All Hindu shops and markets were closed.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINKLE)

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929.



The "Pioneer" is considerably perturbed. In a long rignarole of a leading article on the "Congress Party's mistake" it laments "the cloth-burning obsession of Mr. Gandhi's" though it confesses that he usually employs "clever-headed tactics". It remarks that "the introduction of economic theories into a problem of politics is, at this stage in the country's history, to be energetically deplored." The Allahabad journal criticises the Congress leaders for "confusing the issues."

I must deplore that the "Pioneer" should lull out this kind of stuff to its readers. It should realise that Indians have by no means confused the issue. On the contrary they have made the belated discovery that so long they were taking a confused and muddled view when they emphasised only the political aspect of their demand.

Now they realise that it is the economic grip of England upon India that comes in the way of their securing freedom. They realise that a nation of shopkeepers will not willingly release the grip.

The howl of protest and the bitter cry of resentment which the Anglo-Indian Press and the "friends" of India in England emit when they see the average Indian taking up earnestly the boycott of British cloth even are a significant commentary on the efficacy of this particular demand.

ular aspect of the Indian agitation for securing genuine self-government.

Listen to the lament 'tinctured with threats' which issued from Sir Walter Wilson in an address he gave on Monday before the East Indian Association.

"Indian politicians frankly want us to go back and to harm our interests, put limit to our activities and expropriate our business. As Britons we shall defend ourselves by all means in our power."

I leave you to imagine the thunderous applause from Sir Walter Wilson's brother and sister "Trustees" for India when he made this statement.

And all this threat and this Jingo display because Indians insist upon determining their own economic policy by ever so little in the shape of that modest proposal to secure coastal trading for Swadeshi shipping.

Most Sober Area.
Fifty Public Houses But No Drunkenness.
—Headlines in British Sunday paper.

This has happened at Woford, Devonshire, and the manner in which the news is displayed indicates that the occurrence is remarkable. The Woford population evidently look upon an ounce of alcohol as an ounce of butter—and nothing more.

And they do not probably believe in having too much butter of this type. But I dare say both Mr. Brander and Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson will investigate this remarkable "sober" phenomenon.

Perhaps they will come to different conclusions. Is it likely that the Wofordians can "stand a lot"?

Jack (ecstatically): "Ah, I could keep on dancing with you like this for ever." Jill: "Oh, don't say that. You are sure to improve in time."

Latest Cotton News

U. S. A. FEBRUARY MILL CONSUMPTION 598,000 BALES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER)

Bombay, March 14.

The Report of the census Bureau issued to-day due February U.S.A. Mill consumption was 598,000 bales against 668,000 bales in January and 574,000 bales in February last year.

This report is moderately Bullish and is larger by about 4000 bales than Gariside

Estimate 594,000 bales. At any rate to-day's report breaks all past record of February month and amply bears the excellent state of textile industry of U.S.A. we give below for comparison the consumption figure from the beginning to February for the past five seasons:—

	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24
August	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	357,455	438,028
September	492,000	627,000	571,000	433,000	435,216	435,400
October	619,000	613,000	569,000	543,000	533,000	543,725
November	611,000	626,000	584,000	543,000	492,000	538,470
December	534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232
January	668,000	582,000	605,000	582,000	530,000	579,813
February	598,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000	510,201

NEW YORK

New York March 14.

In sympathy with strong Liverpool advices New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 17 points. At this level there was no demand and prices collapsed on heavy long liquidation believed for professional advances. Prices were quoted below 6 points yesterday's closing. There was some resistance and after a small rally the market closed at a rise of 2 points.

Spot American closed at a rise of 4 points at 11.11 while Egyptian advanced 20 points to 19.10.

The Liverpool market is due to open 3 to 4 points lower on Friday.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool March 14.

The Liverpool market was due to open 6 points down but the course of unfavorable weather influenced persistent buying, and prices after opening 3 points lower soon recovered to previous closing level. During the afternoon the market showed firm undertone on Bullish consumption figure but disappointing action at New York reversed the tendency and the market closed at a decline of 3 points.

Spot American closed at a rise of 4 points at 11.11 while Egyptian advanced 20 points to 19.10.

The Liverpool market is due to open 3 to 4 points lower on Friday.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 14.

Silver Ready 26 0 0
Silver Forward Unchanged
26 1 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, March 14.

1st Settlement 59 1 0
2nd Settlement 59 3 0
Vaisakh 59 5 0

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York March 14.
Previous Closing Rate 21.13
Today's Opening Rate 21.30
Difference +.17
Today's Closing Rate 21.15
Difference -.02

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool March 14.
Previous Closing Rate 10.92
Today's Opening Rate 10.89
Difference -.03
Today's Closing Rate 10.89
Difference -.03

Branch Expectation 372 8 0

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929.

BORROWING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Conventions in public life play a strangely misleading role. Both Sir George Schuster and Sir Darcy Lindsay are reported to have declared that the Assembly ought to feel grateful to Sir Victor Sassoon for having raised a debate by his motion on the borrowing policy of the Government of India. And yet, with the best will in the world, and searching diligently for any evidence on which such gratitude could be legitimately founded we fail to see anything, except the dead-weight of meaningless conventions, which could justify such responsible personages in the Assembly making such declarations. Sir Victor has, indeed, made some perfunctory observations as to the interests of the agriculturists in India being given a preference every time; but he has conveniently omitted, throughout his speech, to give any indication as to what the interests of the Indian agriculturists consist in, and how the policy he seemed to have sponsored was calculated to achieve those interests. In his speech the only clear issue made out was between borrowing in this country and borrowing abroad; borrowing for productive purposes—or those claimed to be such under these idols of the market-place the Government of India seem still to be labouring under—and those for the ordinary unproductive requirements of Government. We do not find anything in the Finance Ministership of Sir Basil Blackett to make India feel particularly grateful for; but even the devil must be given his due, and the point must be noted to the credit of Sir Basil Blackett that he had set his face definitely against adding to India's sterling debt. Sir George Schuster, makes his debut, on the other hand, by a laboured apology for the innocuousness, if not advantageousness, of borrowing even in non-Indian markets indiscriminately. And here is Sir Victor Sassoon asking the Assembly to give its blessing to a policy of borrowing indiscriminately in India or outside! What advantage Sir Victor and his supporters expect India to gain by such a policy it is impossible to understand. But the fact remains, and the debate precipitated by him amply reveals it, that there are elements in the present Assembly who would not scruple to sell the Indian taxpayer into permanent bondage to the gang of international financiers who know no country any more than they acknowledge any God, except Mammon.

The question at issue, however, is much more intricate than the mere borrowing of money. The fact that the Government of India is borrowing money from abroad is not the issue. The issue is whether the Government of India is borrowing money from abroad for the purpose of improving the country, or whether it is borrowing money from abroad for the purpose of improving the country.

tion if the net effect of railway development has been an unqualified blessing for the economic system in which India finds herself to-day; whether, moreover, India could not have the same facility of transport at much less cost to herself, and far more in accordance with the peculiar economic condition at which her productive organisation has arrived to-day, by developing the means of water communication with which Nature has blessed her, and for which Sir Arthur Cotton pleaded so eloquently and energetically, in the days when the railways were yet young. And, granting, for the sake of argument only, that railways have been on the whole of benefit to the Indian productive organisation, it is still a moot point whether at the present moment, we want more railways, or whether we should improve the railway service already in existence. The road is coming once again into its own, thanks to the development of motor transport. The newer railway construction is bound to be costly and wasteful by itself, apart from the more incipient danger to the very existence of the railway as an economic proposition in the next generation. Sir George Schuster's Budget speech gave some hope for the feeling that he, at least, would not countenance a blind frenzy for railway expansion at any cost. Judging from his reply, however, to the debate raised by Sir Victor Sassoon, we find it very doubtful, if our first impressions of Sir George's mentality were quite well-founded. We need not tell a financier of Sir George's perspicacity that, besides this questionable direction of railroad expansion, there are a number of more profitable ventures in which he could invest his borrowed funds on behalf of the Government, and at the same time impart a tremendous impetus to our national development. We will suggest only one example. The provision of an adequate mercantile marine for India would cost not more than 15 crores at the present prices. This is hardly half of what has been spent in recent years annually on railway extension, improvement or expansion. If the State proceeds thus to build up India's nationalised mercantile marine, the gordian knot of disestablishing the vested foreign interests in that department would be most effectually cut. Will Sir George and his friends in the Government have the courage and honesty equal to such a venture? This is an acid test for the loyalty that these highly paid servants of the Indian people always profess, but rarely prove equal to. Let Sir George take up the challenge, and abide by the consequences of the way he answers that challenge.

NOMINATIONS TO THE CORPORATION

The nominations which the Government of Bombay are understood to have made to the Bombay Municipal Corporation are, on the whole, most disappointing. The Government had an excellent opportunity of making a new and healthy departure by a statesmanlike exercise of their power of nomination so as to promote the efficiency of the Corporation. That opportunity has been missed because Government are obsessed with the desire of adding to the number of their loyal supporters. In omitting to re-nominate ancient favourites like Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar Government have realised the folly of creating monopolies. But what they seem to give with one hand they always take away with the other. They have abandoned one obvious principle only more tenaciously to stick to another, namely, flouting the declared wishes of the electorate. To nominate to the Corporation those who have been rejected by the electorate is to mock the very basic idea of local self-government. The outstanding feature of the nominations is the re-entry of Sir Cowasji Jehangir into the Corporation. We have not always seen eye to eye with Sir Cowasji Jehangir. But Sir Cowasji is one of the few men of leisure who have devoted themselves earnestly to civic affairs and we welcome his return to the Corporation which he served well in the past. The selection of Dr. Mangaldas Mehta and Mr. V. G. Rao is evidently a grudging recognition by Government of the importance of the subject of education. For the rest, the nominations are as good or as bad as nominations by Government have been so far, revealing as they do a lamentable failure on the part of Government to realise that the existence of the power of nomination can only be justified by its proper exercise, that is, by correcting the vagaries of elections in such a way as to secure for the Corporation the services of men who have made their mark in various spheres of public activities, and who are distinguished for, above everything else, independence of character and progressive views on civic problems. But, evidently, it would be paying too great a compliment to Government, constituted as they are at present, to expect them to put the true interests of the City above every other consideration.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS AND PRINCIPALS' CONSTITUENCY SCANDAL THAT MUST BE ENDED

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The elections from the Principals' single constituency have already taken place; and it is a most noteworthy, and also a most suggestive fact of that election that all the successful candidates in the contested elections are either Government College Principals, or men favoured by Government. What is the explanation of this most surprising phenomenon? There are only 11 Government Colleges out of 29 recognised institutions of this character; and thirteen seats have to be filled by a kind of election (?) from among these. The expression "kind of election" is used most advisedly, since in the case of at least three colleges—the Royal Institute of Science, the Agricultural College, and the Dharwar College—there is no need for an election at all. In their constituencies, each of these is unique; and so their Principals need no election. Of the remainder—and counting only those which were contested, though numerically the Government strength in each constituency is much smaller, Government principals or favourites have been able to command sufficient respect, or have been able to exercise sufficient pressure, to ensure them and their favourites an unbroken success. Obviously, Government have every reason to congratulate themselves heartily on the organising genius possessed by him or those on their side, who whipped up such a splendid or consistent voting strength!

AN ANOMALY.

But the question is more difficult than can be disposed of by these easily-earned felicitations. What is, one cannot help asking, the purpose of making a special constituency of the Principals of the recognised Colleges, over and above the constituency of the University and other teachers? The University of Bombay, even under the new Act, does not lose in the least its primary character of an affiliating University. Those who had the drafting of the new constitution, either did not believe in the institution of a really teaching University, or had no conception of how to achieve such an organisation given the traditions and antecedents of this University. To bewail that, however, is like crying over spilt milk. But the fact that the University of Bombay still remains primarily and predominantly an affiliating University is sufficient reason, a priori, to hold that the presence in the supreme governing body of the University of all the Principals of the affiliated colleges is absolutely necessary. For it is through the colleges that University does its teaching work; and if the powers of supervision and control, which the University will have to exercise over the teaching in the colleges in an increasing degree are not to prove a fiasco, it is imperatively necessary that the executive head of each college be automatically in the University Senate, if only to keep him simultaneously in touch with the University Statutes and Ordinances in regard to the teaching to be done in the colleges under University direction, supervision, and control. That this idea is not a figment of the imagination of the present writer may be evidenced from the well-known fact that the Government representative on the Council specially appointed while the University Bill was passing through that body, actually proposed an amendment, which, if it had been adopted, would have brought in automatically every principal of a recognised college. The powers that be willed, however, otherwise; and only 13 seats—an ominous figure—were reserved for the Principals made into a special, separate constituency of their own. The result is, that unless the margin of power still left in the Chancellor to appoint certain members to the Senate is exercised in a sane, level-headed manner, and in conformity with the best interests of University education in this Presidency, three-fifths of the Colleges would find no representation in the Senate! Of course, the teachers elected from the constituency of the teachers cannot be expected to do duty for the Principal in any case, unless the elected teacher is

(The first article appeared on Feb. 28.)

Arts College at Belgaum, and we are glad to understand that the promoters of the college have already fulfilled all the requirements as regards funds, staff, etc., to the satisfaction of the Inspection Committee appointed by the Bombay University. They are now only awaiting the Senate's final sanction, which, we trust, that body will readily give. No reasonable objection can be urged against the proposal for a new college and indeed much can be said in favour of it. There is at present only one college in Karnataka against five in Maharashtra and there cannot adequately serve the growing needs of the province for higher education. There are about 30 high schools in the province from which nearly 250 students

also the Principal in any given case. Will those who have the best interests of the University at heart sit down with folded hands before this anomaly?

The matter has side-lights, no less interesting. If Government Colleges have on their side an unknown organising genius of a most Napoleonic capacity, non-official colleges seem to display a most woeful lack of organisation among themselves. The smaller colleges, which will escape attention almost certainly when the names come up for nomination by the Chancellor, have so far won only two seats; and these were won without contest. These moribund colleges are the outposts of higher education in the outlying parts of the Presidency. Have they no claim to recognition and admission in the highest governing body of the University? At least two of these colleges, whose Principals have as yet found no place in the Senate, and of whom one has met with a defeat, are in Indian States. Is it intended to imply, by the manoeuvre which has brought about such a striking success of the Principals of Government Colleges in the election, that there is no desire on the part of the authorities to secure co-operation from the States for that extension and development of higher education and research for which it was said the University had to be reconstituted in the first instance? And even for the non-Governmental and non-State colleges in the other parts of the country, is it quite wise to ignore altogether, and even to slight, that splendid example of the sense of sacrifice which has manned so ably those great educational institutions in Poona and elsewhere for which the people of this Presidency may justly be proud?

A BROAD HINT.

The writer is not concerned in making out a special case for the inclusion of the Principals left out of the elections into the list of the Chancellor's nominations, though the Chancellor might do much worse than take this broad hint. There are reasons of sentiment, if not stronger influences still, which would indispose the Principals of some of the leading non-official institutions to beg for Government nomination; and the Senate would be most assuredly the poorer for the absence of such men from its councils. These men, however, will and could have no objection, if Government nominated, in the first instance and as a matter of general policy, all the College Principals still unprovided with seats. Not all of these are non-officials; for some of the Government men have so far stood aside; and some of the non-official Principals have either been already elected, or will be elected from among the Teachers' constituency. It would be a most gracious gesture on the part of Government, and one, besides, in the very best interests of University education, to come forward and name of their own accord to nominate such men if only as an earnest of Government's solicitude for the highest interests of the University. By the fact of the election in each instance of their own men, wherever a contest did take place, Government have more than vindicated already their own prestige among the electorates. They can, therefore, act with the greater grace in making nominations, perhaps not more than 12 in all out of a total nomination strength of 40,—on the lines indicated. Will his Excellency the Chancellor and his advisers have the good sense and imagination to take the hint?

THE ELECTIONS INVALID?

Apart from the points made so far, it is quite a moot question as to whether the elections that have taken place are valid. The Act requires that the elections of the Principals,—13 in all,—shall take place as from one constituency, under the principle of proportional representation and by means of a single transferable vote. Both these conditions are laid down in the Act, and both of them are categorical. Both, however, have been actually ignored, or infringed upon. The Principals, as a matter of fact voted for

(Continued from page 3.)

climate and possesses six high schools in the city, with three more in the district, from which about 150 students pass the S. L. Examination annually. The only objections seriously urged against the proposed college are that severe competition with the Sangli College might weaken both and not an Arts College. As regards the first objection it is only necessary to say that the number of students seeking college education is fast increasing both in Karnataka and Maharashtra and there need be no fear whatsoever of either of the colleges suffering for lack of pupils. The second objection is frivolous. The undoubted need for a technical college is met by the whole Presidency by one and not by crying into the void in liberal education in any part of the Presidency. We trust the Senate will give the necessary sanction without delay.

Notes of the Day

Election Move.

Mr. Lloyd George is nothing if not audacious and the latest Liberal election move due largely to his flair for catching votes is to be noticed in the publication of a pamphlet with the arresting title "We Can Conquer Unemployment". which Liberal candidates will find very convenient. Mr. Lloyd George predicts for this booklet "a larger sale than any six-penny political pamphlet ever issued" and he should know what he is talking about, having had long and tried experience of the popular interest in election literature. The chief plank in the Liberal scheme for the "conquest" of unemployment is the employment of 250,000 men on making roads, and the raising of a loan of £200 millions. It will be interesting to notice how the Labour economists comment upon this scheme. But it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George says "I will wholeheartedly support any Government that propounded similar proposals".

Flippant.

Sir George Rainy assumed a flippant tone in his speech on Pundit Nehru's censure motion in the Assembly. "It is our desire", he said, "to convey to His Majesty's Government the feelings and opinions of this House; but after today's debate what can we possibly say except this that the difficulties with which we are faced are perhaps even greater than we thought they were?" None so blind as one who would not see. Sir George pretends that he sees nothing more in the debate than increasing difficulties of Constitution making and the wisdom of appointing an "Independent and impartial" Commission. But is he really unaware of the fact that most of the difficulties are of Government's own making? He concluded by saying that "the appointment of the Royal Commission is in fulfilment of and for carrying out the pledges which we then gave". That is hardly a creditable certificate to the pledges.

Dominion Status or Independence?

Some European members tried to make capital of the differences among Congressmen about the goal of the country and remarked that Pundit Motilal was only sitting on the fence. But Pundit Nehru made it clear as daylight that Dominion Status would be acceptable to the Congress if it was granted by the end of the year, after which the Congress was free to declare for Independence. And Pundit Malaviya did well to add that it was Government who were driving the people to break the British connection. Mr. Gavin Jones wanted Pundit Nehru to declare whether the Congress "abhorred" Independence or would turn out those who were for Independence? Not even a British Dominion would "abhor" Independence or turn out those who believed in it, let alone India. India abhors only foreign domination, from which she seeks deliverance in the form of Dominion Status if possible and Independence if necessary.

Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund.

In November last Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Ansari and Mr. G. D. Birla made an appeal to the public for funds for a national memorial to the revered memory of Lala Lajpat Rai. As trustees of that fund they shortly after announced that the Fund would be utilised for the maintenance of the Servants of the People Society founded by Lajaji, for the completion of the Lajaji Rai Hall at Lahore which was half-finished, and for the consolidation of the work done through the Society for the uplift of the suppressed classes. Though the sum appealed for was only five lakhs, we understand that the collections made so far, except in Sind, are quite inadequate and that even in the Punjab only Rs. 50,000 in cash and promises has been received. Sind was prompt and generous because of the strenuous efforts of Mahatma Gandhi. That should encourage the organisers of the Fund to make more vigorous efforts in other provinces in co-operation with the workers of the Servants of the People Society. Those who have not yet contributed to the Fund may send their contribution to Mr. G. D. Birla, (8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta), who is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund.

Procrastination.

At the session of the International Labour Office at Geneva continues the process of procrastination, of shelving the inconvenient question for Capitalism of declaring that it is willing to accept, as a matter of actual practice, the healthy reform in the conditions of work for employees, of not being obliged to toil more than 8 hours per day. In principle Britain accepts the 8 hours' Convention decided upon at the Geneva Conference but now with the help of France and Sweden and the convenient support of Italy with her declaration that she would ratify the Convention if others did so, Britain is putting obstacles in the way of such ratification and actually demands the retrograde step of a revision. The Indian Government delightfully assert that the threat given by M. Jonhaux that if revision is decided upon he could ask for a revision of the labour conditions in India, leaves him cold but the working classes in India will not at all be sorry to have an impartial inquiry made into their present conditions of wages and work through an international agency.

MR. RANGA IYER AS "UN-TOUCHABLE" IN ASSEMBLY

No M. L. A. Supports his cut in Army Grant

"BOLSHIE" BILL TO COME FOR DISCUSSION NEXT WEEK

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14. When the Assembly met, to-day, Mr. Cregar announced that Government had set apart the sittings of 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd for the discussion of the Finance Bill and the Public Safety Bill. The Finance Member moved the demand for grant under the Army Department.

Mr. Ranga Iyer moved it be reduced to one rupee in order to ensure the Government's military policy and non-establishment of a Military College in India.

MR. RANGA IYER'S SPEECH

Mr. Ranga Iyer referred to Lord Rawlinson's announcement accepting the demand for the establishment of a military college in India as soon as funds permitted. Shortly after Lord Rawlinson resiled from that position and threatened to proceed warily. The Sandhurst Committee was appointed in response to persistent demand of the Assembly. It was presided over by Sir Andrew Skeen whom Mr. Jinnah had rightly described as a conscientious soldier of the Empire. The Committee recommended the establishment of the college in 1933 but last year the Commander-in-Chief announced the rejection of this recommendation. The recommendations of the Skeen Committee did not satisfy Indian opinion which wanted not one college at Dehra Dun but one college in each province in the spirit of Mr. Montagu's announcement of 1917 for the progressive realisation of responsible Government was to be adhered to as sincerely as Mr. Cregar stated it would be. It was impossible to envisage self-government without self-defence for which the Army must be Indianised. The Skeen Committee suggested a time table of Indianisation of fifty per cent. in 1932. Even this most cautious recommendation was turned down by the Army Department at the dictation of the War Office and Whitehall who were guided by Imperial strategy.

MR. RANGA IYER QUOTES ROMAN HISTORY

Mr. Ranga Iyer protested against eight-unit scheme as racial discrimination and quoted Skeen recommendations for its abolition. Another Imperial aspect of the Army policy was that while the British Government contributed a share of expenditure on the Army in Canada, Australia and other Dominions, it paid nothing towards the Indian Army which was kept as an Imperial force to be used in Arabia, Singapore and other Imperial strategic points. He urged the Government not to reduce India in the matter of army to the position in which Romans left Britain and recalling Lord Birkenhead's testimony to the heroism of the Indian soldier in the battlefields of Flanders without any sufficient training appealed for progressive policy in order to suit the spirit of the Montagu announcement of 1917.

Mr. Ranga Iyer took half an hour to conclude his speech moving a cut in the demand for grant for the Army Department. None stood up after that from the non-official benches. Mr. Jinnah was present, but did not get up.

No non-official member rose to participate in the debate probably due Party understanding which was that the Army debate should be raised on a motion by the Independent Party and not by Mr. Ranga Iyer.

The President asked if it was the desire of the leaders not to join in the debate.

No answer came forth.

The President began putting the question to vote.

Suddenly, Mr. MacWorth Young, Army Secretary, rose to reply, on behalf of the Government.

MR. YOUNG'S SPEECH

Mr. MacWorth Young, Army Secretary, replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion said two years ago both the Finance Member and the Commander-in-Chief feared a definite increase in military budget but that prospect no longer threatened them. On the other hand, after three years there would be considerable reduction in Army Budget.

The speaker told the House that economy had not been an easy matter and such criticism was not likely to encourage further efforts at economy. The Army Secretary said he could not understand how critics of Government who were prepared to accept Skeen Report found Government orders on that report wholly unacceptable and inadequate. He maintained that eight-unit scheme was for more efficacious and rapid system of Indianisation of the Army. When the scheme was started there was a tendency among Indian officers to look down on these units but that had entirely disappeared. Whatever the units were selected

they should be completely Indianised in 22 or 23 years. On the other hand, under the Skeen Committee Scheme they would have undoubtedly Indian officers in various units but none would be entirely Indianised by 1932 nor would it be so far long after that date. As regards Indian Sandhurst the committee recommended its establishment by 1933 as it anticipated by that time more cadets would qualify than Sandhurst could accommodate.

ARMY SECRETARY'S ASSURANCE. The Army Secretary Assured the House that when such a contingency arose a Military College would be established in India.

Referring to the question of Territorial Force Mr. MacWorth Young said they were still short by 1600 of their sanctioned battalions. They were full only in the North where the material was same as joined regular army. The purpose of Territorial Force on the other hand was to give an opportunity to what were inaptly called non-martial classes. He hoped Indian leaders would, instead of criticising the Government, do something to bring the force up to the required strength, for it was by the development of the Territorial Force that they could ever have a national army. The speaker assured Col. Gidney that Innes Committee's Recommendations about the establishment of Army Headquarters had been given effect to while Mr. Haseltine's recommendations about ministerial establishment, it was hoped, would yield economy of two to three lakhs a year. (Col. Gidney: But the personnel is increasing). He assured Col. Gidney and Col. Crawford that Government were alive to the difficulties which were likely to arise further due to large number of Majors compared with other officers and ranks in the Army and they had already addressed the India Office to devise a plan to meet the difficulty.

COL. GIDNEY'S SUCCESS

Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purnotamdas Thakurdas and three or four members of the Independent Party remained neutral. Nationalists, Swarajists and other independents and the European Party voted for the cut which was carried by 62 votes against 31.

President Patel resumed the Chair. Maulvi Mahomed Yakub vacating.

The President gave the next chance to Mr. Munshi (Burma) to move his cut.

BURMESE AND SOLDIERING. Mr. Munshi moved a cut of Rs. 100 as a protest against the absence of a single Burmese regiment in Indian Army.

Mr. MacWorth Young replied that India had a small army which was necessarily confined to the very best material they could get.

Burmese officers had to be disbanded as it was not equally efficient and not amenable to the same discipline as others.

The cut was put and carried by fifty against forty-six votes.

All amendments had been disposed of under the Army Department, the grant for which then stood at the original figure minus two Rs. 200.

President Patel put this to vote.

OPPOSITION TO REDUCED GRANT.

Mr. Jinnah rose to oppose the reduced demand and wanted to discuss the Indianisation and Sandhurst Committee Report as notified by Mr. Ismail Khan, Member of Independent Party.

Mr. Ranga Iyer wanted a ruling from the Chair whether Mr. Jinnah could raise the same question which had already been discussed on his motion which was rejected.

Mr. Jinnah contended he had a right to oppose the motion and traverse issues not necessarily the same as those mentioned by Mr. Ranga Iyer.

Mr. Keane, Ex-President, U. P. Legislative Council held that a motion raising substantially the same matter could not be put again.

President:—Then the Chair has not put the reduced demand under "Army" to vote. (laughter.)

Mr. Keane held that the Chair was entitled to put the reduced demand, but held that a discussion on same subject could not be raised once again. He relied on the House of Commons practice, in support (applause). He further argued that the House could raise other points but not the same point.

Mr. Jinnah remarked it was open to the House to condemn the Government on the ground that they were not proceeding satisfactorily on the question of Indianisation as well as various other recommendations of the Sandhurst Report.

MR. JINNAH CHALLENGES RULING.

President:—Then Mr. Jinnah is challenging my ruling.

Mr. Jinnah:—I submit I say your ruling was not right.

President:—"I am not concerned whether Government is censured or not but whether the Chair is or is not entitled to put the same question again."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar held that if Mr. Jinnah or any member had a right to oppose the reduced grant he could

SPECTACULAR LONDON BLAZE

100 Fire Engines Fight Flames

MORE THAN 40,000 TONS OF NEWSPRINT DESTROYED

The fire broke out in A. Lloyd and Sons, Limited, tin-box and paper manufacturers of Deptford. Flames were visible nine miles away and a crowd of 40,000 watched blaze. Hundred fire-engines and fire-floats were brought into action and the authorities isolated the district. It is estimated that 4,000 tons of newsprint alone has been destroyed.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 14. The whole of the south-east London was lit up in early hours of this morning by one of the most spectacular fires in recent years.

JAPANESE SPEAKER RESIGNS

FINDS HIS PLACE TOO HOT

Tokio.—Resignation of the speaker of the Diet, Mr. Motoda, who has been a member of the House since 1890, is a sequel to the filibustering tactics of the Opposition in an effort to prevent the passage of the Cabinet Bill providing for the reorganisation of electoral constituencies in a manner favourable to the Government party. As the recess approaches obstructive methods have become accentuated, and have necessitated frequent intervention of the Diet guards. The Speaker has finally confessed his inability to maintain order, and abandoned the chair though ostensibly for reasons of health.—Reuter.

ORIGIN OF STUDENTS' DISTURBANCES

SITUATION TENDING TOWARDS NORMAL

LONDON, March 14. The students' disturbances are closely connected with the quarrel between Government and artillery. As cadets have been disbanded, provision has been made for some 500 youths whose military careers have suddenly ended. This has upset the prospective members of the already overcrowded professions who have passed examinations far stiffer than the examinations passed by cadets, which, it is feared, will be held valid for civilian careers.

(Later).—Government announces that the student agitation is subsiding, and that situation is tending towards normal.—Reuter.

Mr. Cregar said the apology did not hold good.

Sir Victor Sassoon wanted to know if members would be entitled to traverse the same arguments or points dealt with under individual cuts.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar opined that the mere fact that the matter had been discussed or some decision had been given in respect of the motion did not prevent them from raising the same matter. Argument of rule of repetition did not arise in this case.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

MR. JINNAH ALLOWED TO OPPOSE.

After lunch the Hon. President gave a ruling maintaining that no motion could be made raising substantially the same subject as had once been discussed but permitting opposition to the whole of the reduced grant. He said that Standing Order 50 clearly stated that a motion must not raise a question substantially identical with a motion on which the Assembly had given its decision in the same session. If Mr. Jinnah wished to move any motion on which a decision had already been given by the House, he would be entirely out of order. It was on that ground that he had disallowed Mr. Ismail Khan to move his cut because it was a motion raising substantially identical question discussed on Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion.

Mr. Jinnah was entitled to oppose the main motion and in doing so he was entitled to state the grounds for his opposition. He did not see how he could disallow Mr. Jinnah from stating the grounds in favour of his motion in opposing the whole grant. It was no doubt true that some of the arguments that Mr. Jinnah might advance might have already been advanced on Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion but that should not prevent Mr. Jinnah from taking advantage of another opportunity. In support of this ruling Mr. Patel quoted a similar ruling of Sir Frederick Whyte given in 1921 when the North-West Frontier Reforms were discussed. On that occasion in similar circumstances Sir Frederick Whyte had permitted Mun-

(Continued on page 8.)

BONFIRE OF CLOTH

Dr. Ansari's Bold Front

REPLY TO POLICE OFFICIAL'S LETTER

NEW DELHI, March 14.

With reference to bonfire of foreign cloth in Delhi Dr. Ansari has replied to the Senior Superintendent of Police stating: I have been reliably informed that the Congress Committee in Delhi are taking such care with the bonfire of foreign cloth as to guard against any probable danger to human life or causing any injury to any person.

Dr. Ansari has left Delhi and would not be present on March 17 when the bonfire will be made, but he expects on his return to arrange another bonfire which he will light himself. It is understood the Congress Committee has not yet decided on the venue where bonfires will be lit.—A. P.

WILL HE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE?

MR. IVENGAR CORRECTS "A MISREPRESENTATION"

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the press says that Free Press report as appearing in the "Hindustan Times" misrepresents him on an important point of his speech in the Assembly on Pandit Motilal's motion. Colonel Crawford's question put to him was "Will you fight against Independence if you get Dominion Status?" to which Mr. Iyengar replied: "Certainly not," meaning thereby that he would continue to fight for Independence even after obtaining Dominion Status. The Free Press reported Mr. Iyengar as having said that he would not fight for Independence after obtaining Dominion Status.—A. P.

MAJOR SEGRAVE'S RECORD

A FATAL ATTEMPT TO BEAT

LONDON, March 13.

Daytona Beach.—Lee Bible, the driver selected by Mr. White, the American competitor for the speed record, to drive his car, was killed while attempting to beat Major Segrave's record.

(Later).—Lee Bible piloting the American Mr. White's triplex car, crashed against sand-dunes travelling at 202 miles per hour and was killed. The car hit a cinematographer who was also killed.

The triplex 36 cylinder was completely wrecked. The machine spun round at the end of a measured mile-course and plunged into sand-dunes with a terrific impact. Bible apparently ran near water and, attempting to correct steering swing wheel but was unable to get back to proper course. Indescribable scenes of panic followed among spectators as cars and ambulances rushed to spot.

Major Segrave after accident announced that he would not attempt to beat his own record.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the General Meeting of the Governor's Hospital Fund on Thursday, the 14th March.

H. H. the Chief and the Rani Sahib of Sangli Inched at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 14th March.

Lady Sykes attended a Concert in aid of the Y. W. C. A. Building Fund on Thursday, the 14th March.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi's Party at the New Council Hall on Thursday, the 14th March.

AMANULLAH'S MARCH ON GHAZNI

Captures Strongest Fortress on the Way

MOHAMAND CHIEF'S RESOLVE TO STAND BY AMANULLAH

PESHAWAR, March 14. (Censored.)

A new-comer from Ghazni states that King Amanullah Khan reached the strongest fort known as Mokar on the way to Ghazni. The Ghilzais are quiet and are waiting the arrival of the Royal forces with whom they will join for helping King Amanullah.

It is stated in authentic circles that General Nadir Khan was arrested by Abdul Hakim Khan, Governor of Khost, a brother of Abdulaziz Khan, Minister of War at Kandahar, and that the rumour of his death is untrue.

The Shinwaris are in a very critical position. They have now started fighting among themselves. The Shinwaris are anxious for peace and have sent a Jirga to the Afghis who negotiated with Malik Jawarkhan for their future safety.

Sardar Hassamkhan had visited Bhatti Kot and some other places and at last arrived at Ada Sharif on March 12, and is still trying to communicate with the tribes.

SHALL STAND BY AMANULLAH. Mahasal Khan, the chief leader of Mohamands, has been firm in his decision

and stated that the King once embraced and called him, a brother. Therefore it is now his duty to serve his brother whether he is a Muslim or not.

It has already been stated that Bachai Saqso had sent a large amount of ammunition and arms to Jabal Siraj. Now it is stated in some reliable circles that one Ghulam Rasool, a Colonel of the

NADIR KHAN'S MISSION FAILS

REPORT OF HIS RETURN TO PESHAWAR

It is understood, that Nadir Khan, his mission being unsuccessful, is coming back to Peshawar from Khost shortly.—Free Press.

Amir's army with the help of his tribesmen have captured Jabal Siraj with all arms and ammunition, and have declared himself a loyal servant of King Amanullah.—Free Press.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI HOLDS THE MIRROR TO HIS FACE

"We Congress Ex-Presidents Are A Curious Breed"

RANGOON, Mar. 13.

Interviewed with regard to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about an ex-President of the Congress being signatory to a manifesto asking the Mussalmans not to take part in meetings and processions announced for purposes of propaganda in connection with the Nehru Report, Maulana Mahomedali said:

We, the ex-Presidents of the Congress are a curious breed and I am surprised that so wide awake a Secretary as the one whom I selected in 1923, and who has since been selected by several other Presidents of the Congress, should be ignorant of the idiosyncrasies of this breed.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

It was an ex-President of the Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who defied the decisions of the Congress when non-co-operation, non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity and removal of untouchability, were resolved by the Nagpur Congress. He received the Prince of Wales at the Hindu University of Benares and only recently has received Rs. 15 lakhs at the hands of an alien bureaucracy for his university. It was he, as the price of his co-operation, who wanted to place a revolver in the hands of every Hindu lady, no doubt as a token of non-violence and of course all the Hindu-Muslim riots in which he has never said a word against Hindus are in full conformity with the Congress precepts of Hindu-Muslim Unity. As for untouchability, I need say nothing. I presume a majority of Hindus is still untouchable to him and he will not take a glass of water even in the Palace of the Maharaja of Benares, unless he turns over the carpet and although he is to-day a member of the Congress Working Committee, he does not sit with the Congress Party in the Assembly, but leads the Hindu Mahasabha Party, the so-called Nationalists.

PANDIT MOTILAL.

It was again another ex-President of the Congress, the revered father of the Secretary of my choice, who defied the Calcutta and Gaya Congress decisions against Council-entry and who killed the non-co-operation just as he is killing the

Congress to-day and merging it into the Hindu Maha Sabha in spite of his well-known lack of Hindu orthodoxy, and not only he but Dr. Ansari, the President of the Madras Congress also defied the decision of the Madras Congress, which had brought about the Hindu-Muslim settlement for which I had worked so ceaselessly and strenuously; for while one ex-President presented, the other accepted the Nehru Report which defies the Madras settlement. The same has been done by Mahatma Gandhi, another ex-President of the Congress who, had intervened at the eleventh hour at Madras though he had kept away for a very long time and insisted on an alteration in Madras settlement which had received the approval of the Working Committee, as it had received the approval of two meetings of the All-India Congress Committee, one held at Bombay and the other at Calcutta in 1927.

MOCKERY OF PROHIBITION.

Last but not least, I can name both Muslim and Hindu ex-Presidents of the Congress who mock the decision of the latest Congress in favour of prohibition. I am sorry that I have been compelled to deal with politics, when I had left India and come for a holiday to Burma. But I seek no quarter and let me add I give none, either. I have the same right as any other ex-President to express my views against the decision of the Congress majority and to have its decision altered.

Unlike the revered father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I do not say, I will not come within 200 miles radius of the Congress unless it does my bidding, as he said to me with regard to Council-entry at the time of the Delhi special session. As for Pandit Jawaharlal's reference to the election pledges of some other signatories to the Muslim manifesto, surely not one of them was elected to the Assembly, because he was a Congressman. They were elected from a separate Muslim electorate, where it was always a handicap rather than a help to be a Congressman. Maulvi Sayid Murtaza was not elected as a Swarajist in 1923; but, at the same he began to vote with the Swa-

(Continued from page 6.)

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B. & C. I. GANGMEN STRIKE SPREADS

INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS

POLICE PROTECTION FOR ENGINEERING STAFF CALLED FOR

Great inconvenience and delay is experienced by the passengers travelling on the B.B. & C.I. railway suburban line owing to the strike of the gangmen. Practically all fast local trains have been cancelled and the trains to the suburban seem to crawl as the speed has been reduced to about 10 miles an hour.

The attempts of the Sir E. Jackson, the Agent to dissuade the men from going on strike has not only failed but more men joined the strikers on Thursday and the strike has spread as far as Dahahu, a distance of over 70 miles from Colaba.

A Mukadam had an interview with the Agent. In the course of his interview the Agent is understood to have expressed his willingness to examine once again any specific instances of men who though qualified, were receiving emoluments they ought to get. After the interview Mr. Jhavarlal, addressed about 500 men who had assembled behind the B.B. & C.I. Chief Office, maidan and exhorted them to be firm and united till their demands were granted. The men seemed to be determined to hold on till a favourable settlement is reached. At a mass meeting held at Mahan on Thursday the men re-affirmed their resolve to continue the fight. Mr. S. H. Jhavarlal and Mr. R. V. Narkarni exhorted the men to stand united and not fall a prey to the machinations of the authorities to split the ranks.

The authorities of the Railway have requisitioned for police protection for the engineering staff who are looking after the track in the disturbed area.

"DAILY MAIL'S"

MISSTATEMENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle," Sir:—The "Indian Daily Mail" is guilty of having spread several mischievous misstatements about the Gangmen's strike in the B. B. & C. I. Railway in its issues of the 13th and 14th instant. The false information is as follows:—

(1) That the gangmen have decided to sleep on the line to obstruct traffic.

(2) That there is a split among their ranks.

(3) That the Union officials are trying to prolong the strike against their wish by promising to give Rs. 1,000 to each gangman from the Union fund.

(4) That most of the strikers are going to resume their duties within a day or two.

This matter has been placed in the hands of our legal adviser and the editor will be prosecuted for having misrepresented the poor gangmen. In the meanwhile I want to contradict the statements fully.

(1) The gangmen have never decided to resort to these tactics at any time. I wonder from whom the "Daily Mail" received this piece of news. We rely for success upon our own inherent strength and not upon such tactics.

(2) There is no division in our ranks. No doubt an attempt was made by the management to exploit their ignorance by trying to negotiate direct with one of the strikers. But the attempt proved to be abortive. The gangmen's discipline is excellent and I can confidently assert that any such foolish attempt will not succeed in future also.

(3) We are sure we are trying our level best to make the strike a success, but to suggest that we want to prolong the strike unnecessarily is to talk nonsense. If the strike goes on for a long time the "Daily Mail" ought to know that it is possible only with the consent and support of the men themselves. As to distributing money to the extent of Rs. 1,000 each we shall be glad if we can do it but the Union has not the required large fund at present. However we have started a strike fund and in order that we may be able to follow its suggestion we shall receive with thanks any decent sum if the "Daily Mail" is prepared to contribute to it.

(4) Nobody can exactly foretell when the strike may end. Certain it is the "Mail" is not going to have the pleasure of seeing it fizzle out so soon. The "Daily Mail" will soon find that he is a bad prophet.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. NADKARNI, B.A., Secretary.

P. P. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union, Beryl House, Lower Parel, March 14.

Calcutta.—Addressing the annual convention of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association, H. E. the Governor said that the system of education in India where both the teachers and taught learnt the habits of scholarship and were enabled to make spiritual attainments, kept alive ideals which he thought would never be forgotten.

FIFTH TEST MATCH
ENGLAND'S COLLAPSE

DISMISSED IN 257 IN SECOND INNINGS

England (1st Innings) 519
Australia (1st Innings) 491
England (2nd Innings) 257
Australia (2nd Innings) 7

(For no wickets.) 7
Melbourne March 14.—In the fifth Test Match, England had made 111 for three wickets in their second innings at lunch-time.

(Later).—In the fifth Test Match, England were all out for 257 runs in their second innings. At the close of the day's play, Australia had more without any loss in their second innings.

WEDNESDAY'S GAME

The attendance numbered 15,000 on Wednesday. The sky was overcast but the wicket had not been affected by overnight's rain. Bradman and Fairfax, in a record Australian fifth wicket partnership which lasted three hours 33 minutes, added 183. Bradman's innings lasted three hours 37 minutes, and included eight fours. Fairfax was at the wicket eight minutes under four hours. The Australian first innings lasted altogether 12 hours twelve minutes. England, going in on their second venture, lost their first wicket for a single. Jardine being dismissed when he had made no run.

BRADMAN'S 123.
Bradman contributed 123 and Fairfax 55 to the Australia's first innings total. Geary took five wickets for 105 runs, and White, two for 136.—Reuter.

MR. RANGA IYER AS "UNTOUCHABLE" IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from page 7.

Shri Ishwar Saran to make his observations saying, "The whole debate is open on the main question."

RULING RECEIVED WITH CHEERS

Mr. Patel's ruling was received with cheers.

Mr. Crerar wanted to know if Mr. MacWorth Young had the right to reply on behalf of Government to the debate on the main motion.

Mr. Patel: Of course.

Mr. Jinnah rising amidst cheers then opposed the grant.

Mr. Jinnah said that his object was to censure Government on a specific and definite matter namely the grievance in respect of Indianisation and Government's failure to give effect to the Sken Committee's report. That object would not be fulfilled because of the President's ruling and he would, therefore, record his vote against the entire grant as a protest against the Government's policy.

Mr. Arthur Moore said that in England expenditure on Air Forces was two-fifths of that on the army while in India it was 1/26th. In Iraq, Palestine and Aden the air had supreme command while in India it was the reverse. The speaker admitted that without ground troops no campaign could end but instead of multiplying ground troops they should concentrate on mobility. Aeroplanes could be used for transporting troops and for removing casualties. Then again there was all the greater need in India owing to the monsoons, of having all metal machines. The Commander-in-Chief would add lustre to the success of his regime by tackling this problem. There was need for 'air-mindedness' and if this outlook was brought to the forefront there would follow reduction of military expenditure, increased efficiency and Indianisation.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru said that Mr. MacWorth Young had tried to throw dust into their eyes. Indianisation did not mean replacement of the British troops.

PRIVATE MILITARY COLLEGES

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar declared that the real reason was that the Government did not wish to surrender the key position in India by handing over defence to Indians. He challenged Government to license private military colleges and see how many men would come forward for training.

CALL C.I.N.C. TO FACE MUSIC

Devan Chamanlal asked why the Commander-in-Chief had given up his custom of attending the debate in the Assembly and face the music. The Army Secretary was meeklooking in the Assembly but he carried on the administration in his department in complete defiance of Indian opinion (Applause). While Indianisation was not progressing the number of British officers had increased by 43 compared with the previous year. Financial lunacy was displayed by the expenditure on the army which was maintained for Imperial purposes.

Dr. Moonje said that both the Sken and the Shea Committees had shown the way to get a regular flow of recruits for Sandhurst but Government had not adopted those recommendations. Indeed Government had shown a policy of callous indifference to the need for military education in India. Why were public schools in England able to supply a regular flow for Sandhurst? It was because they taught musketry and swimming, etc. Japan's example showed that there was no such thing as martial or non-martial classes.

Dr. Moonje had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

MOVE FOR SEPARATE WHITE SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA

Debate in Lords on Hilton Young Commission's Report

LONDON, March 13.

The suggestion that a body like the Simon Commission ought to be appointed to hear the views of all parties and races in the East and Central Africa was made by Lord Lugard during a debate in the House of Lords on the Hilton Young Commission's report.

Lord Lugard expressed the opinion that the only permanent solution of the problems of East Africa was the creation of a separate white settlement which might eventually become autonomous while the remaining territories were administered separately on the analogy of the South African Protectorate. He declared that the report boldly faced the issues. Regarding the suspicions abroad that sinister annexationist designs lurked behind the proposals of the Commission, Lord Lugard declared that when the Mandates Commission discussed the matter all members should endeavour to approach it with open minds, divesting themselves of national bias.

Speaking personally (and not as a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission) Lord Lugard thought that the main effect of the proposals was to extend the principles of the

mandated system to all East African dependencies.

Lord Olivier said that the line had come for an authoritative British statement of the principles to be followed in the administration of our mandate as trustee for the natives.

Archbishop Davidson asked what the proposed emissary would do if he was sent out to East Africa. He preferred that representatives should come from there to England and to elicit their views.

Lord Plymouth assured the House that Government did not intend definitely to act on recommendations of the report until a full opportunity had been given for discussion in Britain and they had been able to ascertain the views of the East African communities. Government had always maintained that the latter had the right to be heard whether and how the recommendations should be applied. It would be premature to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee to consider the report as suggested by Lord Olivier, in view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament.

Lord Plymouth pointed out that certain principles laid down in the report went beyond principles laid down in Government's declarations. Replying to Viscount Cecil, he said that the matter of sending out Sir Samuel Wilson on a mission to East Africa was being considered. The discussion terminated.—Reuter.

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BAN ON MHOWRA FLOWERS.

A Move to 'Check Illicit Distillation'

COUNCIL PASSES FIRST READING OF ABKARI BILL

The better part of Thursday's sitting was devoted by the Bombay Council to the discussion of the bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878. The main object of this measure is to check illicit distillation by bringing under effective control the possession of "Mhowra" flowers. It is common knowledge that "Mhowra" contain a large quantity of alcohol and in the district, where it grows, it is used for the purposes of illicit distillation. In certain places it is also used as food for human beings and fodder for cattle. The present bill makes it illegal for any one to possess more than a fixed quantity of this flower. The Government also requires a certain quantity of this flower for use in their distilleries.

Being a harmless measure, the bill obtained a ready support from the House. Some of the members expressed their genuine apprehensions about the good intentions of Government. A few opposed the bill on the ground that it would, in no way, bring nearer the goal of total prohibition. It was also pointed out by one or two speakers that the bill would inflict hardships on the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes who used the flower as food.

The Minister for Excise assured the House that it was far from the intentions of Government to increase their excise revenue by introducing a measure of that description. What prompted Government in their action was the genuine desire to advance the cause of prohibition by checking as far as possible illicit distillation.

The bill passed its first reading without a division. It was then referred to a Select Committee.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council met in the morning on Thursday and proceeded to discuss the demands for supplementary grants. After grants were made, the Finance Member made a motion "that the period of the Finance Committee be continued till 31st August 1936. The motion was carried.

The Home Member then moved that the bill to provide for the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Karachi be read the second time and passed. After several verbal amendments had been made the bill passed its third reading.

AMENDMENT OF ABKARI ACT

Then following the adjourned consideration of the bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, it recalled that the first reading of this bill was moved by the Minister for Excise in the earlier part of the present session. The object of the bill is to secure effective control over the possession of "mhowra" flower. The Clause 2 of the bill lays down that "no person shall export from or import into any prescribed area or collect, transport, sell or have in his possession within any such area any quantity of mhowra flowers exceeding the prescribed limit in weight, except under the authority and subject to the terms and conditions of a license, permit or pass granted by the Collector or other officer duly empowered in this behalf."

Government's objection against the possession of mhowra by private persons is that the flower is used in large quantities by illicit distillers.

ONLY A SMALL STEP

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kalle (Satara) while supporting the first reading of the bill, pointed out that the measure would be only a small step towards checking the drink evil while it would help to increase Government's excise revenue. If Government were really sincere in their professions about total prohibition, they should approach the Government of India for restricting the import of foreign liquor. It was useless to talk about prohibition while foreign liquor was flowing into this country in large quantities.

Rao Sahab D. R. Fatil (East Khandesh) welcomed the bill as an effective remedy to check the illicit distillation. There were no two opinions, he said, on the question that illicit distillation had to be stopped by whatever means. The speaker told the House that as far as he knew from the experience of his district "mhowra" was not used as staple food either by human beings or cattle. Even supposing that it was used as staple food in certain parts, the bill provided for a certain quantity to be used for legitimate purposes.

Thakore of Kewada lent a conditional support to the bill. The control over the flower as provided for in the bill would, in his opinion, cause hardship to many poor people who were using "Mhowra" as food. He would have no definite support to the bill if the "vacation" period was extended.

IMPLICATING MISERIES ON BHILS. Mr. F. J. Ginnwalla (Bombay) opposed

the first reading of the bill on what he called the special grounds, namely, that the passing of such a measure would inflict innumerable miseries on the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes who, he knew, used "Mhowra" as staple food. This was not a remedy, added the speaker, to stop the evil of drink. He was at a loss to know how the control over "Mhowra" was going to help prohibition.

Mr. Shankh Abdul Aziz (Central Division) observed that "Mhowra" was used as food by aboriginal tribes in West Khandesh and other districts. The Bhils being illiterate people, they would not understand the exact implications of the bill and consequently they would have to suffer for breaking law. It would, therefore, be wise for Government to take such a step only after a thorough investigation.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) opposed the bill as he did not think would, in any way, bring nearer the goal of total prohibition.

Khanseh Mansuri pointed out that the bill as it stood was not a faultless measure.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat District) supported the first reading and urged that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

REMEDY TO REMOVE DRINK EVIL

Mr. N. R. Gungul (Pooni) opposed the bill while Mr. R. S. Avasthe (Bombay) supported it, the latter calling the measure one of the best remedies to remove the drink evil.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat), supporting the first reading, said he did not know whether the measure was one of the best methods but it was, no doubt, one of the means by which the cause of prohibition would be advanced. The House, however, had to take the bill with an amount of caution.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Excise, replying to the criticism, said everybody was agreed that the policy of total prohibition should be continued and all possible difficulties in its way should be removed as far as possible. He assured the House that Government had the same object in view and it was only with the object of checking illicit distillation that the bill had been introduced. The Government were aware that illicit distillation would never be completely stopped. However, they had to do everything in their power to check it as effectively as they could. The "Mhowra" flower, continued the Minister, contained alcohol in a very large proportion. These flowers were gathered in forests, in large quantities, and kept in store. There was no denying the fact that "Mhowra" was used as article of food. However, it was not a necessary article and it could very well be dispensed with.

The Minister repudiated the charge that Government were introducing the measure only with a view to increase their excise revenue. That was, he said, far from the intention of Government.

The first reading of the bill was carried and the bill was then referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report within two months.

AMENDING REGISTRATION ACT. Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Agriculture, then moved the first reading of the bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. This bill has, in fact, been before the Council for the last two years but this time came without the provision which it hitherto contained, namely, the copying of documents presented for registration by means of photography. As the bill was introduced there was no opposition raised against it.

The Registration bill passed all the three readings without discussion.

The Council then adjourned to 1 p.m. on Friday.

FINED FOR AVOIDING TO PAY TRAM FARE

On the 14th instant before Mr. D. N. D. Khandawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Mr. B. S. Chitney, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, prosecuted a passenger named John De Souza for avoiding to pay the fare of an anna on the 20th November last and by deceiving the Conductor of the car by giving him to understand that he had a Company's pass. As the accused pleaded guilty to the offence and as he has previously also committed the same offence his Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Calcutta, March 12.—Opening the new Eye Infirmary of the Medical College this afternoon His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said that for generations India had been famous for its eye surgeons and many of these made their name in Bengal. The opening of the infirmary marked a definite stage in the provision of treatment for sufferers in the province, and for adequate instruction in diseases of eye both to undergraduates and graduates.

SALARIED WELFARE WOMEN WORKERS

Bengal to Start Experiment

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The Bengal League of Social Service for Women will hold its inaugural public meeting in Calcutta on March 11 at 6 p.m. with the Hon. Lady Jackson in the chair. There will be several well-known speakers. The scheme, which is to deal with the problem of welfare work in villages to create a salaried service of welfare women workers, have already attracted a good deal of attention both here and in England.

The objects of the League, stated shortly, are as under:—

To co-ordinate existing work; to create a civic sense and secure training for workers in all branches of social service; to create a salaried service of women workers, and to serve villages, the orthodox, purdahshins, the illiterate, and to create a demand for continued service.

The scheme was first discussed at a Round Table Group, collected at Belvedere last December under the chairmanship of Her Excellency Lady Irwin. It was unanimously adopted and approved. An Executive Committee and a Sub-Committee to work out details was immediately constituted, and it emerged a thoroughly thrashed out scheme complete with Memorandum of Association and all business details to lay before the public.

The Budget for a working hypothesis—warden and assistant warden, hotel accommodation and training for 12 candidates with necessary equipment as a trial in Bengal, is modest: 10,500 initial and 1650 monthly recurring expenditure, omitting house rent.

If the experiment succeeds in Bengal, it is hoped that the scheme may spread to all provinces in India as an All-India League, in which case after the manner of the Dufferin Fund, it would need the direct support of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

The Executive Committee is representative of leaders and workers, of progressive and orthodox opinion. It consists of the Hon. Mr. Justice Mukherjee, the Rev. Father Holmes, Dr. Maitra, the Dowager Maharani of Mayurbhanj; Lady Ezra, Lady Coyajee; Mrs. N. C. Sen; Mrs. K. C. De, Mrs. J. N. Gupta; Mrs. Kumbhari Basu; Mrs. Cottle; Dr. D. N. Roy; Mr. Bentley; Mrs. P. S. Jackson; Mrs. Urquhart; Dr. Edin Ghose; Mrs. Moha; Mrs. A. N. Chaudhuri; Mrs. Campbell Forrester; Mr. H. B. L. and Mrs. Stapleton; Dr. Chinitil Bose; Dr. D. N. Roy and others.

Mr. F. R. Sully of the Imperial Bank and the Hon. Oliver Farrer of Mackinnon MacKenzie are the Hon. Treasurers. The Hon. Secretary is Miss Cornelia Sorabji.—A. P.

RURAL EDUCATION IN SURAT DISTRICT

VASANTASHRAMA ABRAMA

The Headmaster of the High School sends the following for publication:—

An English school was opened in Abrama 44 years ago. Abrama and Kharsad made an united effort to raise it to a full grant in aid High School. The Rural Education Society was formed to manage the institution. But in the days of N.C.C., this flourishing High School became a national institution, and had to be closed subsequently.

The need of English education in this area was very great and hence it was thought necessary to revive the school. On October 1st 1927 it was again started with 49 students only, and The Vasant Education Society was formed to manage its affairs. Within such a short period over 150 students of 18 different villages have taken advantage of it. The school has a hostel attached to it, which includes students not only from Gujarat, but also from great distance like Kathiawar.

At present the school teaches up to Std. V and is recognised by the Educational Department. The staff is well equipped and enthusiastic. The Educational Inspector and other educationists are satisfied with the market progress of the institution and demand are constantly made to raise it to a full high school.

Away from the bustle of city life, the school is situated in a fine locality between two villages Abrama and Kharsad. The school has a national outlook and due attention is paid to physical, moral and mental development of students.

The Ashrama is 3 miles from Vedahe the next station from Navasari to Bombay.

New Delhi, March 13.—A stir has been created by a recent order of the Government of India, reducing the rates of special pay to the existing members of non-gazetted staff of the Audit Office, Indian Stores Department to two-fifths of the present special pay which is to remain in force up to the 31st August, 1931, after which it will be wholly withdrawn.—Free Press.

London.—The Board of Trade returns for February show that imports amounted to £91,349,000 and exports to £55,665,000 being decreases of £24,714,000 and £11,214,000 respectively compared with figures for January. Reuter.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA

Text of Customs Convention

VALID UNTIL MAY 10, 1936

LONDON, March 13.

Teheran.—The text of the Russo-Persian Customs Convention is published. It will be valid until 10th May 1936 but will continue to remain in force even after that date if it is not denounced a month before its expiration and can be denounced only after six months' notice thereafter. Each party agrees to allow the other the benefit of privileges accorded, or to be accorded in future, to a third party. This clause will not, however, apply to frontier zones. Parties are not to increase their existing tariffs so long as the Convention remains in force. But in the event of Persian being forced to raise her tariff as a retaliatory measure directed against a third party, Soviet Russia will have the right to increase her tariff on Persian goods in the same proportion as the increase in the Persian tariff on Russian goods. It is stipulated, however, that no such increase shall affect the principal articles of trade between the two countries.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

LORD PHILLIMORE

LONDON, March 13.

The death has occurred of Lord Phillimore.—Reuter Special. Lord Phillimore (Walter George Frank Phillimore) was born in 1845. He was Judge of the Queen's Bench Division (1897-1913) and Lord Justice of appeal (1913-16). He was an eminent authority on ecclesiastical law. He wrote a volume on Peace Treaties in 1917, and was raised to Peerage in June, 1918. He was President of the English Church Union (1919-20).

GENERAL SIR C. N. TROTMAN

LONDON, March 13.

The death has occurred of General Sir Charles Newsham Trotman.—Reuter Special. General Sir Charles Newsham Trotman was born in 1864. He was Lt. General 1922 and General in 1923. He was in North America, West Indies, China and the Mediterranean, and commanded the Brigade of Royal Marines in R. N. Division 1911-15.

SEVENTH MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The Suburban District Congress Committee has invited the next i.e., Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference to the Bombay Suburban District and the Provincial Committee has accepted the invitation. Accordingly the Suburban District Congress has begun organising the Reception Committee. At the last meeting of the said Committee, the Committee converted itself into a Reception Committee, and elected the undersigned as provisional Secretaries. The first work before the Committee is the enrolment of a large number of Reception Committee members. Any person residing in the Bombay Suburban District or having any interest in the District can become a member of the Reception Committee. The last subscription for this membership has been put by the Committee at Rs. 5/- a member of the Reception Committee need not be a member of the Congress organisation. After a sufficiently large number of Reception Committee members have been enrolled, a meeting of such members will be convened to elect the Chairman and other officers—honorary and the various Committee, to suggest names for the President of the Conference and to fix the date and place of the Conference. It is expected that the Conference will come off at Bandra in or about the first week of May.

The fee for a delegate is Rs. 3/- only. Members of the Congress Committees in the Province of Maharashtra can become delegates, who alone can vote at the Conference. Intending delegates must produce certificates from Local Congress Committees about their being Congress Members and about their having paid the subscription for the current year.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 9th inst. the total mortality 543 was 5 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registering 21.7. The mortality for the 10th week of 1928 was 524 and death rate 20.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1924-28 was 660 and death rate 26.9.

Out of the total deaths 143 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

Small-pox caused 148 attacks (including 1 imported) and 70 deaths. Plague caused nil attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 426 as against 483 for the 10th week of 1928 and 408 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

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PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES



MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

MR. SAMADASANI'S PETITION

MR. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE

Further hearing of the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shandasani contesting the validity of the recent Municipal General ward Elections was resumed by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Courts, Bombay on Thursday.

Cross-examination of the petitioner was proceeded with by Mr. J. B. Patel, Counsel for four of the respondents.

Witness stated that he did not bring the irregularities complained of by him to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner because he thought the Small Causes Court was the right place to get them redressed.

Answering further questions witness stated that certain of his voters were challenged in the ordinary course but that he was not aware of any interference with the voters of other candidates. He did not also know that several of his voters were disallowed by the authorities.

Asked with reference to his complaint that some individual voted more than once witness stated that he found similar faces entering the booths more than once but he had not the means nor the opportunity of pursuing the matter further.

Counsel: You alleged the other day that the votes of candidates in the "B" and "C" wards alone were not recorded in the form "D". Do you say this was done deliberately?

Judge: How can the petitioner say what the motives of the authorities were.

Witness: I would say that the Commissioner knowingly and willingly did not comply with the requirement of Rule 21.

NAMES APPEARING MORE THAN ONCE.

Questioned by Mr. Blair, whether he knew of any persons appearing more than once in the Electoral Role, Witness said that a day or two prior to the following day he detected the names of about 10 or 12 voters in the Mandvi Ward whose names appeared several times in the list. He could not remember any of the names just and did not bring the fact to the notice

of the Commissioner, as he had no opportunity to do so.

MR. TAIRSEE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. R. Tairsee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, was the first witness called by the petitioner.

Mr. Tairsee stated that his voters were furnished with slips by his agents and that if, any one produced such a slip at the entrance he could get admission to the polling booth.

He saw Messrs. J. B. Patel, V. G. Pandit and several others in the ballot clerk's Chamber in the "C" ward booth. They were neither candidates nor polling Agents and had no badges on.

He thought they were there to witness the show.

At this stage Mr. Tairsee was interrogated by the Judge with regard to the exact object of their presence in the Chamber.

Mr. Tairsee repeated his previous answer.

Mr. Shandasani asked the Court: "Might I know whether Your Honour is examining the witness or I?"

Judge: I can examine the witness at any time.

The case is proceeding.

A NEW BUDDHIST SOCIETY.

We understand that Mr. Buddhapriya of Gujarat is organising a new Buddhist Society in Baroda to be inaugurated on the coming Buddha Day. It is also probable that H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda or one of the Princes will become the president of the new Society. It will be remembered that a resolution to the effect that a Vihara be built in Gujarat was passed in the All-India Buddhist Conference.

London—Germany has ratified the 1926 Slavery Convention.—Reuter. New York.—Sir Hubert Wilkins has arrived here.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—In opening the new Eye Infirmary at the Calcutta Medical College the Governor hoped that institution would supply a great want. In 1928 there were 2,364 indoor and 20,333 outdoor patients, which testified to the necessity of such an infirmary.—Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

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18D RATIO HARMFUL TO INDIA'S VITAL INTERESTS

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBERS' PROTEST

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Mr. Jamal Mohamed, President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed the Finance Member of the Government of India and several members of the Assembly as follows:

The Committee of Southern India Chamber of Commerce strongly disapprove of the attitude of the Government of India in the matter of the exchange ratio. The present artificially pushed up rate of 18d. is proving injurious to agriculture, commerce, industry and labour of the country. Incontrovertible evidence is seen in the serious depression experienced by the country on all sides and labour disturbances occurring or threatening in many places. The Committee urge Government to reopen the question and to leave the exchange to find its natural level and desist from doing this for keeping up the present rate which is harmful.

NEED OF REDUCTION IN RLY. FARES

The Committee is of the opinion that in the vital interests of the country a small inconvenience experienced during the transition of the rate from the present artificial to the natural level is much preferable to the permanent injury by the present rate. A Committee urge Government to take early steps to bring about a substantial reduction in the railway fares, particularly third class and freight, particularly on raw materials transported to Indian industrial centres and Indian manufactures to selling centres or shipping ports. The Committee is convinced that withholding the necessary relief is quite unjustifiable, particularly when the railway budget shows a substantial surplus.

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

The Committee view with disapproval the present policy of Government in permitting military expenditure to stand still 55 crores against the declared and persistent opinion of a country and the recommendation of the Inchaque Committee. The Committee disapprove of the action of the Government in recently floating a sterling loan in London and requests the Finance Member to honour the promise of the ex-Finance Member to desist from raising loans in countries outside India.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL AND EMIGRATION PROBLEMS

INTERIM REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF EMPLOYERS AND TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Joint Committee representing the group of employers headed by a Melchete and the Trades Union Congress mentioned a message of 13th February has issued a new interim report chiefly dealing with the measures for fostering, emigration stimulating industry coping with unemployment and encouragement of rationalization. The Committee recommends that Government and municipal orders should be placed in Britain under regulated conditions and the Crown colonies committee should be formed for the purpose of development and placing orders for plants in Britain. Government should create and maintain a development fund capable of financing important schemes of Government and enquiry into the currency and banking policy should be undertaken.—Renter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madrass.—H. E. The Governor and Lady Goschen were entertained on Tuesday to dinner by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Law Member. The function was largely attended, it being the first of a series of farewell entertainments in honour of the Governor and Lady Goschen.—A. P.

Shillong.—The Gopalpara Tenancy Bill was passed on Tuesday in the Assam Legislative Council.—A. P.

Quetta.—Edmund Stahl, a German employee of Shirkaziyan has arrived at Quetta by car from Kandahar on the 10th instant en route to Germany via Karachi.—A. P.

Madrass.—Lord Burnham whose health is steadily improving left for Bangalore on Tuesday night on short visit to Bangalore and Mysore returning to Madras on Tuesday the 19th. It is definitely known that the "Mashoba" with Lord Burnham on board sails from Madras on the 20th instant "en route" to England.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Viscount and Viscountess J. De Sibour who left for Bangkok on Tuesday morning in moth aeroplane had a forced landing at maidan in Moulmein owing to bad weather. They will resume flight for Bangkok as soon as weather permits.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Mr. Jnananjan Neogy paid in court on Thursday Rs. 1,000 being the fine imposed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the charge of printing and publishing an objectionable poster during the last Congress session in Calcutta. Mr. Neogy prosecuted under section 124.—A. P.

Rajkot.—At meeting of merchants held under the chairmanship of Mr. R. J. Udani Hon. Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, it was decided to form a Western India Chamber of Commerce. Mr. P. M. Parekh and H. D. Jagan were appointed Hon. Secretaries to draw up rules. They were further authorized to ascertain whether it was desirable to hold a Kathiawar Commercial Conference at Morvi on 31st March.—Free Press.

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BERLIN LETTER.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART

(BY GUNTHER GERICKE).

BERLIN, Feb., 1929.

In the last decades thousands of farmers from all parts of Germany have gathered in Berlin in the first half of February, and these tall figures with tanned faces below their rough woollen hats and carrying stout walking sticks give a special stamp to the picture in the main streets. Formerly the farmers enlivened the wine and beer restaurants with their hilarity, which seemed rather loud to the dwellers in a great city, but this time they were in a depressed mood. Their class is fighting for its very existence, for many concerns have reached a disastrous stage of unprofitableness in consequence of heavy burdens of taxation and interest charges—one result of the payments under the Dawes Plan, of which the annual sum exceeds the total agrarian ground rents of pre-war Germany by about half a milliard marks. Thus this year's gathering of the countryfolk in the capital may be designated as an 'emergency meeting'.

HUNTING EXHIBITION.

The Berlin "Green Week," which took place for the fourth time, has attained great popularity; with its great number of functions of different kinds it forms the best means of propaganda for agriculture and its many branches. This year it was particularly the Great German Hunting Exhibition which had been substantially enlarged both in space and in organization. Over a thousand hunting trophies of all kinds were displayed, among them carefully collected material regarding the only two kinds of pre-historic wild animals still found in the past of Germany, the elk and the European bison or aurochs. The special exhibition of hawking and falconry acquired particular powers of attraction owing to the numerous exhibits which had been lent by the Emperor of Japan. These pay eloquent tribute to the zeal and fondness which are still devoted to the interesting sport in the Far East. The unusually numerous visitors in the capital in February also made a rendezvous of the great Riding and Driving Tournament, of which the Hindenburg Day was the culminating point. On the day on which the Head of the German Reich was present, several effective display numbers were inserted in the programme of jumping, training and driving; a really chivalrous picture was presented by the quadrille of the eight Senior Gentlemen Riders, who, like the Field Marshal who attentively followed their performance which was carried out with admirable exactness, were once officers of high rank in the old German army. The "elderly gentlemen" were followed by youth: twelve boys and girls, all in the becoming dress of Eton school-boys, mounted on horses of appropriate size, gave proof of remarkable practice in trotting and galloping. The Reichs President was visibly delighted with this children's quadrille; he returned, with a friendly smile, the greeting of the little group of riders who simultaneously took off; their hats at the end of their performance. The "Sport palast" was then darkened, torch-bearers lined up round the vast arena and a mounted army band with fourteen kettle-drums executed a programme of trumpet calls and marches. Amid the unending applause of the thousands present, Hindenburg left the hall—as always, the war-hiest representative of the German people.

EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART.

An "Exhibition of Chinese Art" was recently opened in the Academy of Arts on the Paris Place, a particularly well-known central point in Berlin between the Brandenburg Gate and Unter den Linden. About 170 collectors and museums in all parts of the world had contributed from their possessions; they responded to the appeal of the "German Society of Eastern Asiatic Art" and the result was the bringing together of a wealth of Chinese works of art such as has never before been done in Europe. Passing through an outer hall hung with old Chinese carpets, the visitor comes to three large halls which provide a survey of the development of the art of Chinese porcelain, an art which was the model for the entire porcelain of Europe. The form and splendid colouring of the valuable pieces of porcelain brought together in the Exhibition are in a veritable revelation. This unique survey of all essential forms of expression of Chinese artists is completed by the great ceremonial bronzes dating from the first thousand years before the Christian era, the ceramic and carved stone of later dynasties as well as precious gold and silver work, all of which are displayed in the numerous other rooms. In all, twelve hundred works of art are exhibited; one English private collection alone lent thirty

pieces and the Amsterdam Reichsmuseum lent two rectangular vases which are valued for insurance purposes at nearly 400,000 marks. The exhibition is one of the most brilliant achievements for years of the organizers of exhibitions in the German capital. Thanks to the readiness to lend shown by European and American collectors the exhibition has become an artistic event of international importance. The variety of visitors accurately reflected the present visitors' traffic in Berlin. Collectors and museum officials from abroad, a great number of Argentine scholars and students from the Cape Town University as well as representatives from nearly every country in the world.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

Since it is now a known fact that the life of the Legislative Assembly will not be prolonged, the Delhi people are thinking of sending a suitable candidate to the Assembly. So far three candidates have come into the field and their names are:—(1) Mr. Asaf Ali, (2) Professor Indra and (3) Lala Shri Ram. ("Tej.")

In connection with the theft of jewellery belonging to the Maharani of Coosh Behar, the Delhi Police have further arrested two goldsmiths of Aligarh. It is alleged that ornaments worth lakhs of rupees have been found in their possession. ("Hamdard.")

In the course of a vigorous article "Al-Balagh" observes:—The great Western Powers spend crores of rupees every year in carrying on a nefarious propaganda against the East and are busy spreading falsehood and mischievous notions against the Easterners. These Imperialistic nations of the West use all the vast resources at their disposal on this propaganda with the result that to-day the East is crest-fallen while the West is great. It is, therefore, the duty of the Easterners to organize themselves and to establish a central institution with a view to contradicting the groundless accusations laid at the door of the East, otherwise it will not be possible for it to release itself from the grip of Imperialism. ("Hamdard.")

The Literary Society of the Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi, has passed a resolution expressing its deep sorrow at the sad death of Mir Baqil Ali, Dastango. ("Hamdard.")

"Milap" publishes the following:—One of our representatives called on General Nadir Khan at Peshawar the other day, and enquired whether he approved of the idea of collecting funds for Afghanistan. The General's reply was that as far as he was concerned he was against it because such a step would cause misunderstandings. ("Hamdard.")

In the course of a long article running into five columns, Maulana Muhammad Ali writes:—Even to-day it is my prayer that Amanullah Khan's rule may once again be established in Afghanistan and that the flag of Islam and freedom may ever remain flying in that land! ("Hamdard.")

Shaukat Ali Fahmi, editor of "Taqqat", an Urdu weekly of Delhi has been arrested under the Indian Princes' Protection Act of 1922. He was afterwards released on a bail of Rs. 1,000. The paper was, for some time past, writing articles against certain States, including Bhopal.

In the course of an article in "Paigham", Maulana Arif Hasvi denounces the propaganda against Maulana Muhammad Ali carried on by Akhtar Ali Khan, son of Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, editor of "Zamindar", and remarks that people may have differences with the Maulana, but the methods adopted by some of the people of Lahore, are certainly worthy of hundred denunciations.

HAIL, GANDHI HAIL!

To the Editor of the "Chronicle." Sir,—It is gratifying to note that after a lapse of several years our dear old Gandhiji has re-entered the political arena. He signalled his re-entry into active politics by lighting a bonfire at Calcutta. His memorable speech on that occasion reminds one of the Non-Co-operation days and if the great Mahatma keeps up his propaganda in the same spirit it will not be long before the whole country is hallowed. His re-entry into active politics was marked with scenes of unbounded enthusiasm all over the country which conclusively goes to show that he is the only man who can successfully lead the masses to Swaraj. What we were not able to do during all these years Mahatmaji did in a few days. For the first time after the Non-co-operation days the public meeting in Calcutta was attended by 50,000 people, and after hearing the news of the scenes of wild enthusiasm wherever he went who can say that he is not a miracle worker? The very fact that the bureaucracy has grown nervous proves beyond a shadow of doubt that his marvellous constructive programme is the only programme which strikes at the root of the bureaucracy.

Now that the Mahatma has started his campaign in right earnest I would appeal to all these Swarajists or Nationalists who do not see their way to agree with him not to put any obstacles in his way. It will be of course, unfortunate if they do not give him their active support but it would be disastrous to put any obstacles in his way.

The country has welcomed Mahatmaji's re-entry into politics and if the people will honestly carry out his instructions we shall see the dawn of Swaraj in a very short time. Long Live Gandhiji.—Rohit Singh R. D. BALAWALA

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 15 1929

MISS MAYO EXPOSED

American Journalist's Reply to "Mother India"

"Understanding India" by Gertrude Mary in William, an American journalist, will do much in restoring to India the faith in American friendship and goodwill which was so rudely shattered by "Mother India." The contrast between these two books is as great as the difference between the imperialistic superiority of a propagandist and the sympathetic understanding of a friend.

Mrs. Williams' book leads one into an intimate contact with the people—the people who travel third class and live in remote villages, the people who live in the poorer quarters of the great cities, the people who attend the Indian National Congress and love their country, the people who are fighting social evils and are the forerunners of the new day. None of these are of interest to the propagandist, whose perspective of India comes through the India Office in London, the Government Houses of India, the hospital records and the jail reports. And when Miss Mayo has finished her tale she is so conscious of the fact that she has merely repeated in a sensational way the stock-in-trade arguments of those whose vested interests demand the perpetual domination of India by the foreign Government, that she finds it necessary to assert that she is "unsubsidized," uncommitted, and unattached. It is significant that Mrs. Williams has not felt any necessity for such an apology for her book.

"WATCHING A SPECTACLE." In many particulars she is just as critical as Miss Mayo, but as she says, "I lost the sense of watching a spectacle." And this makes all the difference in the world. She recognizes that the weaknesses and defects of India are human and not merely Hindu. There is a happy absence of both condescending patronage and blind sentimentality, from both of which India has suffered so often at the hands of those writers who have sought to interpret India to the West. She recognizes that the Indian is of the same essential human stuff as ourselves, and it was this discovery which led her to write her book. She realizes that one short tour of India does not make her an authority on India, and therefore she merely "sets down her impressions" with the frank acknowledgement that "more intimate knowledge might lead me to reject some of them." What a contrast to the cocksureness and finality of judgment of her fellow country-woman in condemning 300 millions of people to perpetual subjection to foreign rule. The popularity of this book in the West will demonstrate whether the Western peoples still appreciate excellence of literary description and have a sincere desire to understand India and the difficulties under which she labours in her efforts to modernise her life, or whether they only care for sensational stories of sexual perversion, and only desire to receive confirmation of their belief in their own inherent superiority and their manifest destiny to control the rest of the world in perpetuity.

INDIA—NOT A DEGENERATE AND DECADENT NATION.

Mrs. Williams does not find India to be a degenerate and decadent nation. Age-long isolation has prevented the development of scientific consciousness. But she points out the folly of condemning a state of affairs out of which we ourselves have only recently emerged. All of the "current gossip as to Indian misery can be matched with incidents from the police court blotters of any Western nation. The remarkable thing is not India's medieval culture, but the highly organized speeding up of our Western civilization," a matter which has had its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

"A potent cause for misunderstanding between the two sides of the world has in superficial standards of living," which colour all our impressions. Contact with the West has tended to demoralize the Indian's artistic taste, and to make the decorations of the home an incongruous mixture which is neither Indian nor Western. The reaction which Mrs. Williams had done about India had given her no adequate conception of the brutalizing effects of the degrading poverty which she found both among ryots and industrial workers, and yet among these very poor she "found better manners than ours."

Unlike Miss Mayo she discovered what is universally recognized by those working in social reform that "India might make more rapid progress, if the Raj would lend its support to the efforts of her reformers." Women from the same families whose suffragette campaigns shook the Houses of Parliament have shown a strange indifference towards the women behind the purdah, and have not found means of reaching and

influencing them as they would had they been interested in doing so.

IMPERIALISM IN EXCESS.

The uninitiated will be surprised to read Mrs. Williams' account of the way in which the Englishman's traditional chivalry breaks down in his stubborn refusal to assist her when she found herself without cash in hand to continue her journey, although she had undisputed letters of credit. But those who have had experience will not wonder when they remember that Mrs. Williams had just come from the National Congress and furthermore had broken caste by venturing continually to poke about in Indian bazaars, although she had been warned that it is "unsafe to set foot in broad daylight outside the English residential and business districts of any city." And one can scarcely believe that it was British inefficiency that caused the Rs. 200, which a friend had wired to her in her extremity, to be lost for six months. Truly imperialism covers a multitude of sins in people who in their normal relationships are courteous and ethical. The writer observes this phenomenon in the curious change which occurs in the ordinarily well-mannered English folk, men and women alike, when they go to India. "They seldom say please or thank you to an Indian servant." This strange attitude of altered personality is most evident to anyone travelling between England and India on a P. and O. boat, in striking contrast to conditions found amongst similar people travelling between Europe and America. Imperialism indeed exacts a heavy toll from its devotees in return for its services.

She finds in Doris Dohi, with its refusal to recognise all that is beautiful in Indian architecture, that which "typifies the attitude of the average Englishman toward India, devoid of sympathy for, even interest." The system of education is criticised because it has sought only to furnish the thousands of clerks and petty officials necessary for the running of the administrative machinery. It has also failed because of its undue stress upon the classics and the humanities rather than upon the sciences which India particularly needs to stimulate invention and initiative. As a result we find hundreds of unemployed university graduates and shocking illiteracy of the masses.

"DOCTRINE OF RENUNCIATION."

Mrs. Williams showed real insight in her tolerance for the naturalness of the "Jingam" and the severely criticized obscene carvings of the Hindu temples of the South. These seemed to her "less objectionable than the green stucco on the temple tanks, and the look of tragic hopelessness in many women's eyes." She is not an iconoclast and finds nothing particularly offensive either in the symbolic imagery of Hinduism or in its cardinal doctrines, both of which find their counterpart in the West. But she does feel that the "insidious doc-

REALISE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PATRIOTIC PEOPLE

Reza Khan's Address to Students

"As-Siasatnashua" publishes a lengthy article on the Indian political situation in which the writer interpreting the political mind of India says:—

"The enlightened Indians have now come to realise that not words but actions will win freedom for them and that Britain will not give rights of independence willingly, but Indians will have to coerce Britain to recognise India's proper status. Besides advocates of passive resistance and responsiveness there is now a third factor to be accounted for and this is Mr. Jawaharlal's party which advocates very revolutionary measures for winning freedom."

MODERN EDUCATION IN MOSUL.

It is strange that though the Government of Iraq seems to be averse to spreading any kind of education in Mosul districts yet not only old type of education even modern education is making rapid headway in Mosul. Where formerly only small makhtabs could exist now 6,670 students are receiving secondary education and the number of teachers has risen to 261. This is a record number for Mosul. The most important fact is the opening of fifteen girl schools of the modern type. Thus boys and girls are progressing at the same speed. ("As-Siasatnashua.")

WOMEN OF SHIRAZ HELP NATIONALIST PAPERS.

An interesting occasion arose in Shiraz when the women of the city arranged a function in aid of two Nationalist papers, "Gulistan" and "Istakbar." A drama was staged where only lady audiences were allowed. Such a function was unique in the history of Shiraz. ("Sitara-i-Jehan.")

REZA SHAH ON THE FAULTS OF PRECEDING KINGS.

The Government of Persia has sent abroad a badge of 119 students for education this year. For the last seven years Persian boys have been sent every year to receive modern education. His

time of Renunciation has so undermined the aggressiveness and independence that India has not the courage to defy Tradition. She is no less critical than the most advanced social reformers of India concerning the present status of women in India, but points out that this is a world problem which even in the West is only partially solved. The economic waste of hoarding millions of rupees which ought to produce wealth in industry, is emphasized; but she points out the absolute necessity of education running before industry, for India's "only protection from ruthless exploitation, her only hope for the future, lies in free compulsory education."

CONCLUSION.

Nothing is more important for the West than that she shall understand India and

Majesty Reza Shah addressed the students at the time of departure from Iran. His Majesty said:—

"We have been sending Persian students to Europe in the past, but most of those were sent for military education; you are, however, going to different universities for different subjects. Some people are astonished to see that you are being sent to those countries where a republican form of Government exists (France and Germany). The reason for this is obvious. The preceding kings tried to keep the young of Persia away from the traditions of free people. They did not like that Persians should imbibe the spirit of freedom; on the other hand I want that the nation should open its eyes to the traditions of free people and should realise the rights and responsibilities of patriotic people. If the preceding kings had not been afraid of the spirit of freedom they must have done the same as I am doing now and the conditions in Persia would have been much better. You must know what I mean by love of Motherland. I bid you farewell and when you return I desire two presents from you firstly your safe return, secondly the sense of patriotism." ("Vakit.")

A CONFERENCE OF EX-KHEDIV'S FAMILY.

Many Egyptian princes who are now in Europe met in a conference in Constantinople to consider over their future plans for the restoration of their rights of property in Egypt. Prince Abbas is taking the leading part and Prince Saifuddin is supplying the money for these activities. Faredan Pasha has been entrusted with the legal affairs in this connection. Prince Saifuddin has also charged a complaint against the British Government in the international court for his detention in England thus depriving him of his huge fortunes that have been lost to him on account of his forced detention. ("Vakit.")

the Orient. We usually think of India and China as ancient peoples, and Mrs. Williams glories in the richness of age-old culture. But the fact is that the West during the past century has become premature old, and must look to the young East for the inspiration and power that will bring new life into our civilization; and while the West may well continue to look to the East for spiritual and religious light, the East must look to the West for the knowledge which has come to the latter in scientific experimentation during the last hundred years. Neither dare ignore the other, and only through such attempts to understand each other as this book, shall we realize our community of interest and our common dependence on one another. ("Forward.")

TIT-BITS FROM "YOUNG INDIA"

Mahatmaji on Insurance and Khaddar

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

An Agra friend asks:—"Have you insured your life? Is there anything objectionable in this Western institution? Some insurance companies invest the whole or major portion of their receipts in Government securities. Do not these companies help, with the public money, a Government which you brand as satanic? Do they not make our lives dependent upon it and so create a tendency in us to foster its permanence to some extent? If so, should patriotic persons be the agents of such companies or insure their life with them?"

If this friend is a regular reader of "Young India" he should know that I did insure my life in 1901 and a short time after I gave up the policy because I felt that I was distrusting God and making my relatives in whose behalf the policy was taken dependent upon me or the money I might leave them rather than upon God and themselves. The opinion arrived at when I gave up the policy, has been confirmed by subsequent experience. The correspondent's fear about the Government's hold is more than justified. Every penny we invest in Government securities undoubtedly adds to its strength. The Government gets our money at the cheapest rate of interest and holds it undoubtedly and manifestly to use it against us whenever its own existence is threatened by us. No Government can or will do otherwise. When we have our own national Government, it will follow the same method; only then we would expect and wish it to do so. In the case of the existing Government, we run helplessly into its arms. We do not know how dependent we become on it. We have become dependent for light, water, food and air itself so far as big cities are concerned. It was not without thinking of every one of these things that non-co-operation

was conceived. If Government feels itself safe that is because it knows that when the national struggle is on, it will have on its side all the monied and otherwise vested interests. We are co-operating in a thousand ways with the Government. Of this a few important items of co-operation were singled out for non-co-operation and I know that if we are to win our freedom through non-violent means, we shall have to revert without much variation to those items.

FUNCTION OF KHADI.

Another friend asks:—"Do you want to perpetuate the use of Khadi or do you recommend it only for temporary use for acquiring political freedom? In the former case, does not Khadi offend against aesthetics and do you expect common people to stifle the national grievance of the sense?" I do indeed seek to perpetuate Khadi because it is the only means of saving the peasantry from extinction. I claim for it the ability to gain political freedom because it has the ability to give the peasantry its economic freedom, what is more to enable the peasantry to keep the wolf from the door. The correspondent is obviously ignorant of the past history of his own country and the present evolution of Khadi. When the other parts of the globe did not know the use of cotton, India set the aesthetic standard and supplied the rich nations of the West with the finest fabrics in a variety of colours. And the present evolution of Khadi shows that slowly but surely it is day by day reaching the aesthetically inclined people. After all true art can only be expressed not through inanimate power-driven machinery designed for mass production but only through the delicate living touch of the hands of men and women. I commend the correspondent to Acharya Kripalani's pupils and associates who are making extensive experiments in beautifying Khadi.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Thanks to the foreshadowing of the Calcutta police in arresting Mahatmaji, the Government have raised a hornet's nest about their ears and have created a situation in the country which has placed them in an unenviable position. The Congress has been, since its Calcutta session, straining every nerve to rouse the country from its lethargy, and the Calcutta incident has come as a god-sent opportunity for Congressmen to work the country up to the position it occupied in 1921. And Congressmen have not been too soon to clutch that opportunity and exploit it to the best advantage possible, as is borne out by the reports of the celebrations of Swaraj Day in various parts of the country. The arrest of Mahatmaji, far from acting as a deterrent has only lent adventitious strength and impetuosity to the boycott movement, and signs are not wanting to indicate that the whole country is rapidly veering towards the N. C. O. days.

That the boycott movement has come to stay and has become an unshakable plank of the Congress programme, none can gainsay. Nor is there any doubt that khaddar also has come to stay whatever may be its deficiencies and however unsound it may economically be for the poor and the middle classes. But it must be admitted by those who know aught of khadi and khadi production, that khaddar is much more costly and less durable than mill cloth and that, therefore, it is beyond the reach of the poor and the middle classes who can only produce khaddar but cannot buy.

Be it as it may, whatever may be the drawbacks of khaddar, it cannot be denied that it forms as it were an effective link between the masses and the classes. The masses who actually produce this commodity are unable themselves to consume it due to its comparatively high cost, and they must, therefore, necessarily find their market among the rather richer and well-to-do classes. It is to the patriotism of these classes of our countrymen that the khaddar movement will have to depend for its sustenance and it is to them alone would the masses be indebted and grateful for placing in their hands a supplementary bo-

cupation and at the same time giving them an additional morsel of food which they would have to go without if no such support was forthcoming from them. Herein lies the political significance of khaddar for, khaddar brings the classes and the masses closer to each other more than anything else does, which is so very necessary for the accomplishment of our ideal. It is this fact more than any other, that should be brought home to every patriotic Indian by the various propaganda committees in the country.

It would also be wise to realise sometimes that khaddar alone would not be sufficient to effect a complete boycott of foreign cloth. As khaddar, due to its high cost, cannot be accessible to the poor and the middle classes, it is absolutely necessary to introduce in the field cheaper varieties of swadeshi cloth which will suit the pockets of even the poorest of the poor. No boycott movement can ever expect to succeed unless it has the backing of the poor and the middle classes who form the bulk of the population. This can be achieved only by introducing swadeshi mill cloth under the aegis of the A.S.A. To prevent foreign cloth being palmed off as pure swadeshi mill cloth by mutual arrangement, the A.I.S.P. can insist upon their seal being imprinted by the manufacturers on every bit of swadeshi cloth manufactured in the Indian mills so as to guarantee the genuineness of the product.

In addition to this, the handloom industry in the country can play a useful part in the boycott movement. This industry, to a great extent, is a "pucca" swadeshi industry inasmuch as the weavers generally use swadeshi yarn and in case they use foreign yarn, they do so only because the supply of swadeshi yarn is inadequate to meet their demand. The A.I.S.A. would do well to persuade the Indian spinning mills to turn out a larger output of yarn to cope with the entire demands of the Indian handloom industry and thus help to make it a cent per cent swadeshi industry.

It is only by marshalling all our resources that we can hope to succeed in our boycott campaign and the sooner we realise it the better would it be for the country. Yours, etc., K. S.

Bombay, March 13.

BOMBAY CITIZENS PEACE COMMITTEE



A group photo of the Bombay Citizens Peace Committee which was mainly responsible for restoring peace in the city during the last riots.

Sitting (Left to Right):—Raja Narayanlal Shivlal, (Treasurer) Mr. Hussenbhai Lalji (M.D.C.) Mr. H. P. Mody Mr. B. G. Horniman. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Chairman). Sardar Kasim Mitha. Mr. Griffith. Mr. Syed L. Inamdar Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Standing 1st row:—Mr. Chaturvedi (Secretary) Dr. M. B. Welkar Mr. Boredia, Sardar Thekedar, Sardar Sadat Khan, Rao S. S. K. Bole, Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdullah. Back row:—Mr. Maheshji, Mr. P. Nariman.

Sitting on ground:—Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. V. A. Desai.